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NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

Behold! above time's horizon,
A half century appears,
Red glowing with the deeds by-gone—
The wonders of full fifty years!
Nation against nation has fought,
And some for freedom boldly struck,
And thus have some their freedom wrought,
But most have had the other luck—
The luck to wear again their chains
And "take their trouble for their pains."

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,"
Who won a bloodless victory,
Then turned and trampled in her grave
The goddess of his liberty,—
Who turned and trod upon the hope
That led the Roman like a star,
And bowed obsequious to "the *Pope!*"
Stretching himself beneath his car!
Damned in religion—given up
To drink the dregs of vice's cup,
And gorge their foul and sateless maws,
On dead-men's bones and broken laws.
Let them be dammed in politics,
Since they have crossed the river Styx.

We loved them once, and could forgive
That "*love of change*" by which they live,—
(They aided us in freedom's cause
And gained thereby our heart's applause,)
But they have shown the cloven foot—
The barbed tail, and face of soot,—
Destroyed the love we bore for them,
And roused our anger from its phlegm—
Poor Hungary! we weep for thee!
Thou hast our heart's sad sympathy!
There shouldst have been a kindlier fate,—
We hope it is not yet too late!
Long didst thou struggle,—nobly too,—
To gain thy cause by valor true,
But gold—bright gold, at last o'ercame,
And doomed *one* to eternal shame,
By adding treachery to *his name!*

Oh! Gorgey! thou didst loose thy hold,
When thou didst yield to yellow gold,—
Thy hold upon the hearts of men,
Which thou canst never grasp again!
Go! hide thy shame upon thy face
In some dark, isolated place,
Where thou may'st count the hard, cold gold,
For which thy country's life was sold!
Aye, go and think upon thy crimes,
And dream upon the coming times,
When "*Gorgey! Gorgey!*" men shall cry,
While suffering by treachery!
Thus shall thy name through all time live—
A dammed remembrance of thee give!

One word of warning to that clime
Whose hydra-heads are bear with crime.

Beware! O! Russia! of the brands
Which yet shall glitter, grasped by hands
Sworn to a vengance—sure as death,
And withered with one withering breath!
"Truth crushed to earth *will* rise again,"
And so shall freedom on each plain
Where thou hast stretched the tyrant's rod,
And ground man's birth-right to the sod.
The spirits of the dead shall call
From out the ground—thy soul appall,
Ay, they shall rise in other forms
And take thy citadels by storms—
Board thee within thy chosen dens,
And sink thee in destruction's fens!

SONG.

The sun of freedom hath not set,—
'Tis dawning in the east,
Behold! there's hope for mortals yet!
The light will be increased.

Soon shall it scale the vaulted skies—
Out-shining fearlessly,
And mankind will, with up-turned eyes,
Thank God for liberty!

There is a writing on the walls
Of Time, which all may trace,
It says that high oppressor's halls
Shall topple to the base.

Thank Heaven! let them crash and fall,
Too long hath freedom groaned,
Beneath the monster's heavy thrall,
And her sad fate bemoaned.

There is a stillness o'er the earth,—
Prepare! it is a hush
Such as proceeds a tempest's birth—
A storm-wind's mighty rush!

And now sweet land of Liberty,
With different thoughts I turn to thee,—
Land of my birth—thou glorious land,
The favored of Jehovah's hand—
Not one of all yon heaven's stars
Looks down on fairer clime than this;
Triumphant is she in her wars,
And, aye! successful when there's peace—
May poets sing of thee, sweet clime,
Until the very end of time.
For here the wanderer may come,
And make himself a happy home—
Aye, hither wanderers *have* strayed,
Behold! their cots in ev'ry glade—
By ev'ry stream—on ev'ry hill—
Where ever there is land to till—

God bless the farmers! they're the strength
Of our blest clime—its breadth, its length,
They are the pilots, who do guide
The ship of state to stem the tide—
And they're the monarchs of this land,
Who wait no dotard's high command,—
One day they're at the ballot-box,
The next, they're driving on the ox,
(This practice they commenced, you know,
By giving Johnny *Bull* a blow—)

Kind friends, farewell,—I must be off,
To you my cap I humbly doff,
And wish you, with a right good cheer,
Aye, *all* of you, a *glad New Year.*

☞ Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, writing to his paper from Washington, in regard to the Hall of the House of Representatives, says:

"It is not generally known that so poorly, were the principles of acoustics consulted in the construction of the hall, that two men may be whispering together so low that their next neighbor cannot hear them, and yet all they say is distinctly heard on the opposite side of the house. Men often address the speaker on one side of the house and he turns his eyes to recognize them on the opposite side, mistaking the echo for the voice itself. A gentleman who was occupying the Speaker's chair many years since, told me that he had heard in his seat, amid a warm debate below, the whispering of a young man in what is called 'the love corner' of the ladies's gallery, who was making proposals to a young lady in so low a tone that her own mother did not know what was going on. Said my informant, 'I was attending to her duties and she was attending to mine.'"

Choice Miscellany.

THE FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

A LONDON POLICE SKETCH.

The following advertisement appeared in several of the London journals in the year 1832:

"If Owen Lloyd, a native of Wales, who it is believed resided for many years in London as a Clerk in a large mercantile establishment, will forward his present address to X. Y. Z., Postoffice, St. Martin's-le-Grand, to be left till called for, he will hear something greatly to his advantage."

My attention had been attracted to this notice by its very frequent appearance in the journal which I was chiefly in the habit of reading, and, from professional habits of thinking, I had set it down in my own mind as a trap for some offender against the principles of *meum* and *tuem*, whose presence in a criminal court was very earnestly desired. I was confirmed in this conjecture by observing that, in despair of Owen Lloyd's voluntary disclosure of his retreat, a reward of fifty guineas, payable by a respectable solicitor of Lothbury, was ultimately offered to any person who would furnish X. Y. Z. with the missing man's address. "An old bird," I mentally exclaimed, on perusing this paragraph, "and not to be caught with chaff; that is evident." Still more to excite my curiosity, and at the same time bring the matter within the scope of my own particular functions, I found on taking up the "Police Gazette," a reward of thirty guineas offered for the *apprehension* of Owen Lloyd, whose person and manners were minutely described. "The pursuit grows hot," thought I, throwing down the paper, and hastening to attend a summons just brought me from the superintendent: "and if Owen Lloyd is still within the four seas, his chance of escape seems but a poor one."

On waiting on the superintendent, I was directed to put myself in immediate communication with a Mr. Smith, the head of an eminent wholesale house in the City.

"In the City?"

"Yes; but your business with Mr. Smith is relative to the extensive robbery at his West-end residence a week or two ago. The necessary warrants for the apprehension of the suspected parties have been, I understand, obtained, and on your return will, together with some necessary memoranda, be placed in your hands."

I at once proceeded to my destination, and on my arrival, was immediately ushered into a dingy backroom, where I was desired to wait till Mr. Smith, who was just then busily engaged, could speak to me. Casting my eyes over a table, near which the clerk had placed me a chair, I perceived a newspaper and the "Police Gazette," in both of which the advertisements for the discovery of Owen Lloyd were strongly underlined. "Oh, ho," thought I, "Mr. Smith, then, is the X. Y. Z. who is so extremely anxious to renew his acquaintance with Mr. Owen Lloyed; and I am the honored individual selected to bring about the desired interview. Well, it is in my new vocation—one which can scarcely be dispensed with, it seems, in this busy, scheming life of ours."

Mr. Smith did not keep me waiting long. He seemed a hard, shrewd, business man, whose still wiry frame, brisk, active gait and manner, and clear, decisive eye, indicated—though the snows of more than sixty winters had passed over his head—a yet vigorous life, of which the morning and the noon had been spent in the successful pursuit of wealth and its accompaniment—social consideration and influence.

"You have, I suppose, read the advertisements marked in these papers?"

"I have, and of course conclude that you, sir, are X. Y. Z."

"Of course conclusions," rejoined Mr. Smith, with a quite perceptible sneer, "are usually very silly ones; in this instance especially so. My name, you ought to be aware, is Smith; X. Y. Z., whoever he may be, I expect in a few minutes. In just seventeen minutes," added the exact man of business; "for I, by letter, appointed him to meet me here at one o'clock precisely. My motive in seeking an interview with him, it is proper I should tell you, is the probability that he, like myself, is a sufferer by Owen Lloyd, and may not, therefore, object to defray a share of the cost likely to be incurred in unkennelling the delinquent, and prosecuting him to conviction; or, which would be far better, he may be in possession of information that will enable us to obtain completely the clue I already almost grasp. But we must be cautious: X Y. Z. *may* be a relative or friend of Lloyd's, and in that case, to possess him of our plans would answer no purpose but to afford him an opportunity of baffling them. Thus much premised, I had better at once proceed to read over to you a few particulars I have jotted down, which, you will perceive, throw light and color over the suspicions I have been within these few days compelled to entertain. You are doubtless acquainted with the full particulars of the robbery at my residence, Brook Street, last Thursday fortnight?"

"Yes; especially the report of the officers, that the crime must have been committed by persons rather familiar with the premises and general habits of the family."

"Precisely. Now, have you your memorandum-book ready?"

"Quite so."

"You had better write with ink," said Mr. Smith, pushing an inkstand and pens towards me. "Important memoranda should never, where there is a posibility of avoiding it, be written in pencil. Friction, thumbing, use of any kind, often partially obliterates them, creating endless confusion and mistakes. Are you ready?"

"Perfectly."

"Owen Lloyd, a native of Wales, and it was understood, descended from a highly respectable family there. About five foot eight; but I need not describe his person over again. Many years with us, first as junior then as clerk; during which his conduct, as regards the firm, was exemplary. A man of yielding, irresolute mind—if indeed a person can be said to really possess a mind at all who is always changing it for some other persons—incapable of saying "No" to embarrassing, impoverishing requests—one, in short, Mr. Waters, of that numerous class of individuals whom fools say are nobody's enemies but their own, as *if* that were possible"——

"I understand; but I really do not see how his bears upon"—

"The mission you are directed to undertake? I think it does, as you will presently see. Three years ago, Owen Lloyd having involved himself in consequence of a serious defect of character I have indicated, in large liabilities for pretended friends, left our employment; and to avoid a jail, fled no one could discover whither. Edward Jones, also a native of the principality, whose description, as well as that of his wife, you will recieve from the superintendent, was discharged about seven years since from our service for misconduct, and went, we understood, to America. He always appeared to possess great influence over the mind of his considerbly younger countryman Lloyd. Jones and his wife were seen three evenings since by one of our clerks near Temple Bar. I am of opinion, Mr. Waters," continued Mr. Smith, removing his spectacles, and closing the note book, from which he had been reading, "that it is only the first step in crime, or criminal imprudence, which feeble-minded men especially long hesitate or boggle at; and I now more than suspect that, pressed by poverty, and very possibly yielding to the persuasions and examples of Jones—who, by the way, was as well acquainted with the premises in Brook Street as his fellow clerk—the once honest, docile Owen Lloyd, is now a common thief and burglar."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. A more minute search led to the discovery, the day before yesterday, of a pocket-book behind some bookshelves in the library. As no property had been taken from that room—though the lock of a large iron chest, containing coins and medals, which had been evidently tampered with—the search there was not at first very rigorous. That pocket-book—here it is—belonged, I know to Owen Lloyd when in our service. See, here are his initials stamped on the cover."

"Might he not have inadvertently left it there when with you?"

"You will scarcely think so after reading the date of the five-pound note of the Hampshire County Bank, which you will find within the inner lining."

"The date is 1831."

Exactly. I have also strong reason for believing that Owen Lloyd is now, or has been lately, residing in some part of Hampshire."

"That is important."

"This letter," continued Mr. Smith; and then pausing for a brief space in some embarrassment, he added—"The commissioner informed me, Mr. Waters, that you were a person upon whose good sense and *discretion* as well as sagacity and courage, every confidence might be placed. I therefore feel less difficulty than I otherwise should in admitting you a little behind the family screen, and entering with you upon matters one would not willingly have bruited in the public ear."

I bowed, and he presently proceeded.

"Owen Lloyd, I should tell you, is married to a very amiable, superior sort of a woman, and has one child, a daughter named Caroline, an elegant, gentle mannered, beautiful girl I admit, to whom my wife was much attached, and she was consequently a frequent visitor in Brook Street. This I always felt was very imprudent: and the result was, that my son Arthur Smith—only about two years her senior; she was just turned of seventeen when her father was compelled to fly from his creditors—formed a silly, boyish attachment for her.—They have since, I gather from this letter, which I found yesterday in Arthur's dressing-room, carried on, at long intervals, a clandestine correspondence, waiting for the advent of more propitious times—which being interpreted," added Mr. Smith with a sardonic sneer, "means of course my death and burial."

"You are in possession, then, if Miss Caroline Lloyd is living with her father, of his precise place of abode?"

"Not exactly. The correspondence is, it seems, carried on without the knowledge of Owen Lloyd; and the girl states in answer, it should seem, to Arthur's inquiries, that her father would never forgive her if, under present circumstances, she disclosed his place of residence—*we* can now very well understand that—and she intreats Arthur not to presist, at least for the present, in his attempts to discover her. My son, you must understand, is now of age, and so far as fortune is concerned, is, thanks to a legacy from an aunt on his mother's side, independent of me.

"What post-mark does the letter bear?"

"Charing-Cross. Miss Lloyd states that it will be posted in London by a friend; that friend being, I nothing doubt, her father's confederate, Jones. But to us the most important part of the epistle in the following line: "My father met with a sad accident in the forest some time ago, but is now quite recovered." The words *in the forest*, have, you see, been written over, but not so entirely as to prevent their being with a little trouble, raced. Now, coupling this expression with the Hampshire bank-note, I am of opinion that Lloyd is concealed somewhere in the New Forest,

"A shrewd guess, at all events."

"You now preceive what weighty motives I have to bring this man to justice. The property carried off I care little comparatively about; but the intercourse between the girl and my son must at any cost be terminated"——

He was interrupted by a clerk, who entered to say that Mr. William Lloyd, the gentleman who had advertised as 'X. Y. Z.,' desired to speak to him. Mr. Smith directed Mr. Lloyed to be shown in; and then, snatching up the 'Police Gazette,' and thrusting it into one of the table-drawers, said in a low voice, but marked emphasis, "A relative, no doubt, by the name; be silent, and be watchful."

A minute afterwards Mr. Lloyd was ushered into the room. He was a thin, emaciated and apparently sorrow-stricken man, on the wintry side of middle age, but of mild, courteous, gentlemanly speech and manners.—He was evidently nervous and agitated, and after a word or two of customary salutation, said hastily, "I gather from this note, sir, that you can afford me tidings of my long lost brother Owen; where is he?" he looked eagerly round the apartment, gazed with curious earnestness in my face, and then again turned with tremulous anxiety upon Mr. Smith. "Is he dead? Pray do not keep me in suspense."

"Sit down sir," said Mr. Smith, pointing to a chair. "Your brother, Owen Lloyd, was for many years a clerk in this establishment"——

"*Was—was!*" interrupted Mr. Lloyd with greatly increased agitation; "not now, then—he has left you?"

"For upward of three years. A few days ago—pray do not interrupt me—I obtained intelligence of him, which, with such assistance as you may possibly be able to afford, will perhaps suffice to enable this gentleman"—pointing to me—"to discover his present residence."

I could not stand the look which Mr. Lloyd fixed upon me, and turned hastily away to gaze out of the window as if attracted by the noise of a squabble between two draymen, which fortunately broke out at the moment in the narrow, choked-up street.

"For what purpose, sir, are you instituting this eager search after my brother? It cannot be that—— No, no—he has left you say more than three years: besides, the bare supposition is as wicked as absurd."

"The truth is, Mr. Lloyd," rejoined Mr. Smith after a few moment's reflection, "there is great danger that my son may disadvantageously connect himself with you—with your brother's family—may, in fact marry his daughter Caroline. Now I could easily convince Owen"——

"Caroline!" interjected Mr. Lloyd with a tremulous accent, and his dim eyes suffused with tears—"Caroline!—ay, truly *her* daughter would be named Caroline." An instant after he added, drawing himself up with an air of pride and some sternness; "Caroline Lloyd, sir, is a person who, by birth, and, I doubt not, character and attainments, is a fitting match for the son of the proudest merchant of this proud city."

"Very likely," rejoined Mr. Smith dryly; "but you must excuse me for saying that as regards *my* son, it is one which I will at any cost prevent."

"How am I to know," observed Mr. Lloyd, whose glance of pride had quickly passed away, "that you are dealing fairly and candidly with me in the matter?"

In reply to this home-thrust, Mr. Smith placed the letter addressed by Miss Lloyd to his son in the hands of the questioner, at the same time explaining how he had obtained it.

Mr. Lloyd's hands trembled, and his tears fell fast over the letter as he hurriedly perused it. It seemed by his broken, involuntary ejaculations, that old thoughts and memories were deeply stirred within him. "Poor girl! —so young, so gentle, and so sorely tried! Her mother's very turn of thought and phrase. Owen, too, artless, honorable, just as he was ever, except when the dupe of knaves and villains."

He seemed buried in thought for some time after the perusal of the letter; and Mr. Smith, whose cue it was to avoid exciting suspicion by too great eagerness of speech, was growing fidgetty. At length, suddenly looking up, he said in a dejected tone, "If this is all you have ascertained, we seem as far off as ever. I can afford you no help."

"I am not sure of that," replied Mr. Smith. "Let us look calmly at the matter. Your brother is evidently not living in London, and that accounts for your advertisements not being answered."

"Truly."

"If you look at the letter attentively, you will perceive that three important, words, 'in the forest,' have been partially erased."

"Yes, it is indeed so; but what"——

"Now, is there no particular locality in the country to which your brother would be likely to betake himself in preference to another? Gentlemen of fancy and sentiment," added Mr. Smith. "usually fall back, I have heard, upon some favorite haunt of early days when pressed by adversity."

"It is natural they should," replied Mr. Lloyed, heedless of the sneer. "I have felt that longing for old haunts and old faces in its intensest force, even when I was what the world calls prospering in strange lands; and how much more——But no; he would not return to Wales—to Caermarthen—to be looked down upon by those among whom our family for so many generations stood equal with the highest. Besides, I have personally sought him there—in vain."

"But his wife—*she* is not a native of the principality?"

"No. Ah! I remember. The forest! It must be so!—Caroline Heyworth, whom we first met in the Isle of Wight, it is a native of Beaulieu, a village in the New Forest, Hampshire. A small, very small property there bequeathed by an uncle, belonging to her, and perhaps has not been disposed of this before? I will set out at once—and yet pressing business requires my stay here for a day or two."

"This gentleman, Mr. Waters, can proceed to Beaulieu immediately."

"That must do then. You will call on me, Mr. Waters—here is my address—before you leave town. Thank you. And God bless you, sir," he added, suddenly seizing Mr. Smith's hand, "for the light you have thrown upon this wearing, and, I feared, hopeless search. You need not be so anxious, sir, to send a special messenger to release your son from his promise of marriage to my neice. None of us, be assured, will be desirous of forcing her upon a reluctant family."

He then bowed, and withdrew.

"Mr. Waters," said Mr. Smith with a good deal of sternness, as soon as we were alone, "I expect that no sentimental crotchet will prevent your doing your duty in this matter?"

"What right," I answerd with some heat, "have you, sir, to make such an insinuation?"

"Because I perceived, by your manner, that you disapproved my questioning Mr. Lloyd as to the likelist mode of securing his brother."

"My manner but interpreted my thoughts: still, sir, I know what belongs to my duty, and shall perform it."

"Enough: I have nothing more to say."

I drew on my gloves, took up my hat, and was leaving the room, when Mr. Smith exclaimed, "Stay one moment, Mr. Waters; you see that my great object is to break off the connection between my son and Miss Lloyd"

"I do."

"I am not anxious, you will remember, to press the prosecution, *if by a frank, written confession of his guilt,* Owen Lloyd places an insuporable bar between his child and mine. You understand?"

"Perfectly. But permit me to observe, that the *duty* you just now hinted I might hesitate to perform, will not permit me to be a party to any such transaction. Good day."

I waited on Mr. William Lloyd soon afterward, and listened with painful interest to the brief history which he, with childlike simplicity, narrated of his own and brother's fortunes. It was a sad, oft-told tale. They had been early left orphans; and deprived of judicious guidance, had run—William more especially—a wilid career of dissipatation, till *all* was gone. Just before the crash came they had both fallen in love with the same woman, Caroline Heyworth, who had preferred the meeker, more gentle-hearted Owen, to his older brother. They parted in anger. William obtained a situation as bailiff and overseer of an estate in Jamacia, where, by many years of toil, good-fortune and economy, he at length ruined his health and restored his fortunes; and was now returned to die rich in his native country; and, as he had till an hour before feared, unlamented an unattended save by hirelings. I promised to write immediately I had seen his brother; and with a sorrowful heart took leave of the vainly, rejoicing, prematurely-aged man.

I arrived at Southampton by the night-coach—the railway was but just begun, I remember, and was informed that the best mode of reaching Beaulieu—Bowley, they pronounced it—was by crossing the Southampton river to the village of Hytho, which was but a few miles distance from Beauliew. As soon as I had breakfasted, I hastened to the quay, and was soon speeding across the tranquil waters in one of the sharp-stemmed wherries which plied constantly between the shores. My attention was soon arrested by two figures in the stern of the boat, a man and woman. A slight examination of their features sufficed to convince me that they were Jones and his wife. They evidently entertained no suspicion of pursuit; and as I heard them tell the boatman they were going on to Bowley, I determined for the present not to disturb ther fancied security. It was fortunate I did so. As soon as we had landed they passed into a mean looking dwelling which from some nets, and a boat under repair, in a small yard in front of it, I concluded to be a fisherman's. As no vehicle could be readily procured, I determined on walking on, and easily reached Beaulieu, which is charmingly situated just within the skirts of the New Forest, about twelve o'clock. After partaking of a slight repast at the principal inn of the place—I forgot its name; but it was I remember, within a stone's throw of the celebrated Beaulieu Abbey ruins—I easily contrived by a few careless, indirect questions, to elict all the information I required of the loquacious waiting-maid. Mr. Lloyd, who seemed to bear an excellent character, lived, I was informed, at a cottage about half a mile distant from the inn, and chiefly supported himself as a measurer of timber—beech and ash: a small stock—the oak was reserved for government purposes—he usually kept on hand. Miss Caroline, the girl said, did beautiful fancy work; and a group of flowers painted by her, as natural as life, was framed and glazed in the baroom, if I would like to see it. Upon the right track sure enough! Mr. Lloyd, there could be no longer a doubt, had unconciously betrayed his unfortuate, guilty brother into the hands of justice, and I, an agent of the iron law, was already upon the threshold of his biding-place! I felt no pleasure at the success of the scheme. To have bravely and honestly stood up against an adverse fate for so many years, to fall into crime just as fortune had grown weary of persecuting him, and along estranged brother had returned to raise him and his to ther former position in society was melancholy indeed! And the young woman *too*, whose letter breathed so pure, so gentle, so patient a spirit!—it would not bear thinning about—and I resolutely strove to look upon the affairs as one of every day routine It would not, do, however; and I was about to quit the room in no very enviable frame of mind, when my boat companions, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, entered, and seated themselves at one of the tables. The appartment was rather a large one, and as I was seated in the corner of a box at some distance from the entrance, they did not at first observe me; and several words caught my ear which awakened a strong desire to hear more. That I might do so, I instantly adopted a very common but not the less often very successful device. As soon as the new comers perceived me, their, whispered colloquy stopped abruptly; and after a minute or so, the man said, looking hard at me, "Good-day, sir; you have had rather a long walk?" and he glanced at my dusty boots.

"Sir," I replied, enclosing my left ear with my hand in the manner of a natural ear-trumpet, "did you speak!"

"A dusty walk," he rejoined in a voice that might have been heard in a hurricane across Fleet street.

"One o'clock!" I replied pulling out my watch. No it w wants a quarter yet."

"Deaf as the monument," said Jones to his companion. "All right."

The suspended dialogue was but partialy resumed.

"Do you think," said the woman, after the lapse of about five minutes—"do you think Owen and his family will go with us? I hope not."

"Not he: I only asked him for the say-so of the thing. He is too chicken-hearted for that, or for anything else that requires pluck."

Finishing the spirits and water they had ordered, they soon afterwards went out. I followed.

As soon as we had gone about a hundred paces from the house, I said, "Pray can you tell me which is Mr. Lloyd, the beech-merchant's house?"

"Yes," replied the man, taking hold of my arm, and hollowing into my ear with a power sufficient to really deafen one for life: "we are going there to dine."

I nodded comprehension, and on we journeyed. We were met at the door by Owen Lloyd himself—a man in whose countenance guileness even to simplicity, seemed stamped by nature's own true hand. So much thought I for the reliance to be placed on physiognomy. "I have brought you a customer," said Mr. Jones; "but he is as deaf as a stone." I was courteously invited in by signs; and with much hollooing and shouting, it was finally settled that after dinner, I should look over Mr. Lloyd's stock of wood. Dinner had just been placed on the table by Mrs. Lloyd and her daughter. A still very comly, interesting woman was Mrs. Lloyd, though time and sorrow had long since set their unmistakable seals upon her. Her daughter was, I thought, one of the most charming, graceful young women I had ever seen; spite of the tinge of sadness which dwelt upon her sweet face, deepening its interest if it somewhat diminished its beauty. My heart ached to think of the misery the announcement of my errand must presently bring on such gentle beings—innocent, I felt confident, even of the knowledge of the crime that had been committed. I dreaded to begin—not, Heaven knows, from any fear of the men, who compared with me, were poor feeble creatures, and I could easily have mastered half-a-dozen such; but the females—that young girl especially—how encounter *their* despair? I mutely declined dinner, but accepted a glass of ale, and sat down till I could muster sufficient resolution for the performance of my task; for I felt this was an opportunity of quietly effecting the capture of both the suspected criminal which *must* not be neglected.

Dinner was just over when Mrs. Lloyd said—"Oh, Mr. Jones, have you seen anything of my husband's pocket-book? It was on a shelf in the room where you slept:—not the last time, but when you were here about three weeks ago. We can find it nowhere; and I thought you might have possibly taken it by mistake."

"A black, common-looking thing?" said Jones.

"Yes."

"I *did* take it by mistake. I found it in one of my parcels, and put it in my pocket, intending of course to return it when I came back; but I remember, when wanting to open a lock of which I had lost the key, taking it out to see if it contained a pencil-case which I thought might answer the purpose; and finding none, tossing it away in a pet, I could not afterwards find it."

"Then it is lost?"

"Yes; but what of that? There was nothing in it."

"You are mistaken," rejoined Owen; there was a five-pound country note in it, and the loss will—— "What is the matter, friend?"

I had sprang upon my feet with uncontrollable emotion; Mr. Lloyd's observation recalled me to myself, and I sat down again, muttering something to myself about a sudden pain in the side.

"Oh, if that's the case," said Jones, "I'll make it up willingly. I am pretty rich, you know, just now."

"We shall be much obliged to you," said Mrs. Lloyd; "the loss would be a sad blow to us."

"How came you to send those heavy boxes here, Jones! said Owen Lloyd. "Would it not have been better to have sent them direct to Portsmouth, where the vessel calls?"

"I had not quite made up my mind to return to America then; and I knew they would be safer here than anywhere else."

"When do you mean to take them away! We are so badly off for room, that they terribly hamper us.

"This evening, about nine o'clock. I have hired a smack at Hytho to take us bag and bagage, down the river to meet the liner which calls off Portsmouth to-morrow. I wish we could persuade you to go with us."

"Thank you Jones," replied Owen in a dejected tone "I have very little to hope for here; still my heart clings to the old country."

I had heard enough; and hastily rising intimated a wish to look at the timber at once. Mr. Lloyd immediately rose, and Jones and his wife left the cottege to return to Hythe at the same time that we did. I marked a few pieces of timber, and promising to send for them in the morning, hastened away.

The warrants of which I was the bearer the London police authorities had taken care to get endorsed by a magistrate of the county of Hampshire, who happened to be in London, so that I found no difficulty in arranging effectually for the capture and safe custody of Jones and his assistants when he came to fetch his booty.

A mountain seemed removed from off my breast; I felt as if I had achieved a great personal deliverance.—Truly a wonderful interposition of Providence, I thought, that has so signally averted the fatal consequences likely to have resulted from the thoughtless imprudence of Owen Lloyd, in allowing his house to be made, however innocently, a receptacle of stolen goods, at the slicitations too, of a man whose character he know to be none of the purest. He had a narrow escape, and might with perfect truth, exclaim—

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

I had just returned to the Beaulieu inn, after completing my arrangements, when a carriage drove furiously up to the door, and who should, to my utter astonishment, alight, but Mr. William Lloyd, and Messrs. Smith, father and son. I hastened out, and briefly enjoining caution and silence, begged them to step with me into a private room. The agitation of Mr. Lloyd and of Mr. Arthur Smith was extreme, but Mr. Smith appeared cold and impassive as ever. I soon ascertained that Arthur Smith, by his mother's assistance I suspect, had early penetrated his father's schemes and secrets, and had, in consequence, caused Mr. William Lloyd to be watched home, with whom, immediately after I had left, he had a long conference. Later in the evening an *eclaircissement* with the father took place; and after a long and stormy discussion, it was resolved that all three should the next morning post down to Beaulieu, and act as circumstances might suggest. My story was soon told. It was received of course with unbounded joy by the brother and lover: and even through the father's apparent indifference I could perceive that his refusal to participate in the general joy would not be of long duration. The large fortune which Mr. William Lloyd intimated his intention to bestow upon his niece was a new and softening element in the affair.

Mr. Smith, senior, ordered his dinner; and Mr. Lloyd and Arthur Smith—but why need I attempt to relate what they did? I only knew that when, a long ime afterwards, I ventured to look in at Mr. Owen Lloyd's cottage, all the five inmates—brother, uncle, lover, niece, and wife—were talking, laughing, weeping, smiling, like distracted creatures, and seemed utterly incapable of reasonable discourse. An hour after that, as I stood screened by a belt of forest-trees in wait for Mr. Jones and company, I noticed, as they all strolled past me in the clear moonlight, that the tears, the agitation had passed away, leaving only smiles and greatful joy on the glad faces so lately clouded by anxiety and sorrow. A mighty change in so brief a space.

Mr. Jones arrived with his cart and helpers in due time. A man who sometimes assisted in the timber-yard was deputed in apology for the absence of Mr. Lloyd to cliver the goods. The boxes, full of plate and other valuables, were soon hoisted in, and the cart moved off. I let it proceed about a mile, and then, with the help I had placed in readiness, easily secured the astounded burglar and his assistants; and early the next morning Jones was on his road to London. He was tried at the ensuing Old Bailey sessions, convicted, and transported for life; and the discretion I had exorcised in not executing the warrant against Owen Lloyd was decidedly approved of by the authorities.

It was about two months after my first interview with Mr. Smith that, on returning home one evening, my wife placed before me a piece of bride-cake, and two beautifully engraved cards united with white satin ribbon, bearing the names of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. I was more gratified by this little act of courtesy for Emily's sake, as those who have temporarily fallen from a certain position in society will easily understand, than I should have been by the costliest present. The service I had rendered was purely accidental: it has nevertheless been always kindly remembered by all parties whom it so critically served.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

In the language of the Syracuse Reveille, there is truth and sound sense in the article which we give below from the *Star of the North*, and we commend it to our readers. Our observation has been limited, it is true, but it has satisfied us that the credit system is the course of the poor man, and that it has made more rich men poor, that community has ever taken thought of. It leads to excesses in making purchases—to extravigance in use of luxuries—to litigation almost interminable—to misunderstanding and bitterness in business relations—and frequently to the complete destruction of social happiness. It taxes poverty and cheats honest toil; and it involves wives and children in the difficulties and troubles that ought to be confined to their authors "*the lords of creation.*"

Debt is the curse of our age. It unnerves industry, and clogs the movements of business. It is an incubus that weighs down trade—an evil spirit gnawing away at the vitals of prosperity. Debts means the mark of man's fall from perfection. He makes debts as soon as he has a name to be charged by; and marks down credits as soon as he can write names. The old and the young—the rich and the poor are haunted eternally with debts. Individuals and states are crushed and oppressed with debts.

Many and many a long and toilsome day's labor goe to pay the interests and costs upon debt. Hordes of officers for the collection of debts swarm about like the frogs and lice that in olden time plagued Egypt. Debt makes man a slave and robs him of his toil, his contentment, his independence, and too often of his integrity. It masters him to make him fear his friends. It makes him a pliant tool to do the veriest meanness at his master's bidding. It girds him with fetters and *bonds* worse than those with which a malefactor is bound.

Debt cheats Honesty and drives out Virtue. It sneers at Purity and pollutes Innocence. It betrays Friendship and bribes Fidelity. States are weakened and made the prey of the money changers by debt. Countries once the fatherland of a happy, hardy and contented people, are the scenes of rapine and plunder by a horde of pampered demagogues and oppressors; while *the* sweat and toil of the emancipated and poverty stricken *plebeians* can no longer sufficiently fatten the soil to make it satisfy their hunger—and the tax gatherer.

CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE.

"Oh, the trouble folks have taken
To smoke and spoil their bacon."

To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fattening early, you make a great saving of food, and well fattened pork makes better bacon than lean pork. Then Kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with a plenty of the purest salt, and about half an ounce of saltpetre to one hundred pounds of pork.

As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with brine, let it drane a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the flesh side, and on the hock end as much as will stick, then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place. If all this is done as it should be, (it ought to be done now,) you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time in the spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said: "Put in the sugar, then fill up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch." Just so with curing bacon; after following the directions given above, every "drop of smoke you put upon it spoils the bacon."

"Words are Things."—Yes, and sometimes very dangerous things too. They are like fire-arms, and should be handled very carefully. Have a care of your words, or you may hurt somebody when you do not mean *too*. A man's 'grub' may depend upon h's neighbor's grammar, accusations of horrible sins may grow out of nothing but syntax. A worthy clergyman once came near losing his "living" in this way—and a man's living is the next thing to his life. It happened thus:—The minister's name was mentioned in terms of eulogy one evening at a social gathering in his parish, when a person present, a solemn-faced, waggish fellow, of convivial habits, observed he quite agreed with the rest in in their praise of Mr. A. "We have often drank brandy and water together," said the *bon-vivant*, "and I consider him one of the pleasantest fellows I ever knew!"

A pretty compliment for a clergyman and a teetotaler! The story got to the deacons, and the deacons brought it up in church. The parson was arraigned, and confronted his accuser, who declared what he said was strictly true, but was obviously misunderstood. "It is a solemn fact," said the witness, "that your excellent minister and I have drank brandy and water together—but, then, I drank the *brandy*, and he drank the *water!*"

And that was the whole story that had made so much disturbance in the parish, and had well nigh ruined the parson.—*Boston Paper.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Legislative branch of Government meets, under circumstances calculated to produce deep sensations of gratitude. The events of the past year cannot fail to afford assurance of the continued mercy of the Almighty Father of the Universe, and of the blessings He has dispensed to the people of this Commonwealth. While in other parts of our country, and in distant lands, pestilence has made fearful ravages, leaving in its track the wretchedness of destitution and the tears of crushed affections; a healthful climate, in the disposal of a righteous Providence, has preserved the citizens of the State comparatively free from the miseries of the destroyer.—During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in the old world, bringing in their train desolation and want; blighting the hopes, paralyzing the industry, and ruining the prosperity of the people, our beloved Commonwealth in union with others under the National Constitution, has enjoyed the delights of peace, and her citizens, in the exercise of industrial pursuits, have found contentment and competence. To the Author and Guardian of our being, whose beneficence caused all things to work together for our good, our reverence and our gratitude are especially due.

The recent efforts for the establishment of liberal political institutions in Europe, have excited in the people of this country the warmest sympathies. The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, whatever may be the incidents or results, having for its object a government capable of protecting and extending political and social liberty, must be regarded by the people of the United States with the deepest solicitude. In the enjoyment of institutions which recognize the inherent rights of man, and founded on the acknowledged principle that all political power is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the citizen, they cannot witness the struggle between despotism and freedom, without ardent hopes and sincere prayers for the triumph of liberal and enlarged justice. It is impossible to behold a people long the subjects of tyranny and oppression—enlightened by our example, and solicitous for equal enjoyments—*rising up* beneath the burthens which centuries have heaped upon them—casting aside the reverence for power, and the pride for regal splendor, *looking forward* to the establishment of human rights; to the elevation of the moral and social condition of society; and placing their lives and fortunes on the hazard of a struggle for those objects; without, on our part, an earnest, an anxious desire that they may succeed. That struggle has been unsuccessful. The arbitrary Goverments in whose midst the noble band of patriots erected their standard, have succeeded with their immense force in maintaining tyranical authority, and the brave men who fought for freedom, have either perished under the barbarous exactions of despotic will, or they wander in foreign lands, exiles from homes that no longer afford security. It is not the policy of our National Government to mingle in the controversies of foreign nations, nor is it desirable that it should, by acts of hostility or friendship, break up the commercial relations which exist for mutual advantage; but it is, nevertheless, no violation of international law to enter our solemn protest and warning against acts of cruelty and barbarism upon heroic men and defenceless women. It is no wrong for our government to unite with others, in the expression of indignation against the violation of national faith and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes, of the brave defenders of human rights.

The consideration of the Legislature is respectfully invited to the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The present funded debt is as follows:

6 per cent. loans,	$2,041,022 51	
5 per cent. "	37,336,716 90	
4½ per cent. "	200,000 00	
		$39,577,739 41
Unfunded debt, to wit:		
Relief notes in circulation, without interest,	$653,169 00	
Interest Certificates outstanding,	179,422 41	
Int. Cert. unclaimed,	4,448 38	
" on certificates to be added when the same shall be funded or paid	11,294 34	
Domestic creditors on settlement,	85,104 88	
		$933,434 51
Amount of canal, railroad and motive power debts, contracted prior to Dec. 1, 1848, and unpaid by the appropriations of the last session,		63,239 53
Total indebtedness of the Commonw'lth December, 1849.		$40,574,413 45
The funded debt on the 1st of December, '48 was	$39,393,350 24	
Unfunded debt,	1,681,386 69	
Amount of canal, railroad and motive power debts contracted prior to Dec. 1, 1848.	367,642 38	
		$40,842,379 31
Amount of public debt paid during the year 1849, exclusive of the sum paid Commissioners of the sinking fund,		$267,965 96
Amount paid during the year 1849 to the commissioners of the sinking fund,		227,513 53
Amount appropriated during the year 1849, toward payment of the public debt,		495,479 39

In exhibiting the operations of the Treasury for the last fiscal year, the sum of $130,000, borrowed on special loan for the avoidance of of the Schuylkill Inclined Plane, and included in the aggregate on the public debt in December, 1849, should be added to the above stated sum of $495,479 39.

The amount of receipts at the Treasury during the year ending Dec. 1, 1849, is	$4,437,688 65
The amount of expenditures during the same period, is	4,084,771 80
Balance in the Treasury on December 1, 1848,	577,290 39
Bal. in Treasury on Dec. 1, 1849,	926,207 24
Amount paid to commissioners of the sinking fund to Jan. 1, 1850, $227,513 53, with which was purchased of the funded debt, and transferred to the Commonwealth,	253,500 00
Difference between the indebtedness of the State on the first of December 1848 and Dec. 1st 1849,	267,955 86
Total amount of public debt paid during the year,	$521,465 86

Estimates of receipts at the Treasury during the year 1850:

From Lands,	$20,000 00
Auction Commissions,	22,000 00
" Duties,	50,000 00
Tax on Bank Dividends,	130,000 00
" " Corporation Stocks,	160,000 00
" " Real and Personal Estate	1,330,000 00
" " Tavern Licenses,	80,000 00
" " Retailer's Licenses,	160,000 00
" " Pedlar's Licenses,	3,000 00
" " Broker's Licenses,	12,000 00
" " Theatre, Circus, & Menagerie licences	3,000 00
" " Billiard rooms, Bowling Saloons, and Ten-pin Alley Licenses,	5000 00
" " Distillery & Brewry Licenses,	1,500 00
" " Eating Houses, Beer Houses, and Restaurant Licenses,	15,000 00
" " Patent Medicine Licenses,	3,000 00
" " Pamphlet Laws,	500 00
Militia Fines,	2,000 00
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.	40,000 00
" " Certain Offices,	20,000 00
" " Collateral Inheritance,	200,000 00
Canal and Railroad tolls,	1,825,000 00
Canal fines and sale of old materials,	5,000 00
Enrollment of Laws,	11,000 00
Premiums on charters,	40,000 00
Tax on loans,	125,000 00
Inclined Plane loan	270,000 00
Dividends on Turnpike & bridge stock,	2,000 00
Nicholson Lands,	300 00
Accrued Interest,	5,000 00
Refunded Cash,	5,000 00
Escheats,	2,000 00
Fees of Public Offices,	2,000 00
Miscellaneous,	2,000 00
Interest on stock purchased,	15,000 00
	$4,566,3000 00

Estimated payments during the yr 1850:	
To Public Improvements	$640,000 00
Expenses of Government	235,000 00
Militia expenses,	4,000 00
Pensions and Gratuities.	20,000 00
Charitable Institutions,	80,000 00
Common Schools,	200,000 00
Interest on Loans,	2,005,000 00
Guarantees of Interest,	32,500 00
Domestic Creditors,	10,000 00
Damages on Public works,	20,000 00
Special Commissioners,	2,000 00
State Library,	2,000 00
Pub. buildings and grounds	2,000 00
Penitentiaries,	15,000 00
House of Refuge,	5,000 00
Nicholson Lands,	3,000 00
Escheats,	2,000 00
Abatement of State Tax	40,000 00
Counsel fees & commissions	2,000 00
Miscellaneous,	5,000 00
Inclined Plane, (Schuylkill)	270,000 00
North Branch Canal,	150,000 00
Com'rs. Sinking Fund,	293,000 00
	$4,034,800 00
	$531,500 00

The foregoing estimated balance in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year 1850, would appear to justify the appropriation of forty thousand dollars toward the completion of the Western Reservoir at Johnstown, as hereinafter recommended. It would also authorize the appropriation of a sum not less than three-hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount already appropriated to be expended in the completion of the North Branch Canal.

The Legislature at its last session authorized the re-issue of the relief notes then in circulation, and suspended their cancellation for three years.

The amount of the whole issue now outstanding, is	$653,164 00
The amount paid into the Treasury and supplied by a new issue, is	443,537 00
Balance,	$209,627 00

The above balance has been destroyed or has failed to reach the Treasury during the year. These notes, the redemption of which being amply secure, and a safe convenient local currency, have the confidence and favor of the citizens. It is therefore recommended that authority be given to the proper officers, to keep them in good condition, by a new issue, in lieu of such as may become mutilated and defaced.

In addition to the suggestions made to the last Legislature on the subject of the monied affairs of the State, it is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact, that a portion of the funded debt is over-due—a part bearing an interest of six per cent—and a part falling due the year 1850, as follows:

The amount of five per cent funded debt overdue, except bank charter loans, is	$354,519 10
The amount of six per cent funded debt over due, is	1,752,335 06
The amount of five per cent funded debt falling due on or before Dec. 1, 1850, is,	999,211 15
The amount of unfounded debt now due.	85,104 88
Amount demandable at the Treasury during the year.	$3,191,170 19

Provision should be made at an early day for arrangements with the creditors holding these claims.—To permit them to remain in their present condition would only evince an indisposition to pay our just debts, would also operate injuriously of the stock, by compelling sales at a price below their par value.—Annual demands upon the Treasury, with the present means of the State, will not to permit the payment of these loans; and the only practicable mode which suggest itself seems to be the negotiation of new loans, stipulating an extension of the time of payment. It is believed that such loans could be negociated at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. Should authority be given in the arrangements suggested, to stipulate that the said stock should be exempt from taxation, the inducements to investments therein would create such competition as would be highly advantageous to the Treasury.—Justice and honesty require that these debts should be paid, or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties interested, and any provision which the Legislature may deem proper on the Subject will meet the cordial approbation of the Executive.

The establishment of the Sinking fund, by the appreciation of State stock, and the consequent increase of confidence in the ability of the State to meet her engagements; with the replacement by a new issue of the old and defaced relief notes, has had the salutary effect of enabling the treasury Department with slight expense in the exchange or transmission of means, to meet the payment of interest on the public debt in par money, as also to pay other creditors of the State in good funds. The payment of the public liabilities in the manner aforesaid, and the adoption of a system to extinguish eventually the public debt, must bring to their par value, the stocks of the Commonwealth. It is estimated that $13,049,000 of the public stocks are held in this country, addition in and the their value, by these simple operations demanded alike by sound policy and honesty will increase their marketable worth in the hands of the citizens $1,950,000. To the efficiency of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General and other officers charged with the collection and disbursement of the public moneys during the past year, is justly attributable in a high degree these favorable results

The beneficial results of the sinking fund cannot be doubted. The payments from various sources to the Commissioners, during the past year have been as follows:

From collateral inheritance tax,	$180,212 41
" Premiums on charters,	35,969 40
" Eating and oyster houses and restaurants,	5,867 20
" Billiard and bowling saloons and ten-pin alleys,	2,985 50
" Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses,	2,210 00
" Distillery and brewery licenses,	384 00
Amount received for the year ending December 1, 1849,	$337,629 01

The estimated payments for the same purpose, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1850, are as follows:

From collateral inheritance tax,	$200,000 00
" Interest on stocks purchased,	15,000 00
" Premiums on charters,	40,000 00
" Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses,	3,000 00
" Distillery and brewery licenses,	1,500 00
" Billiard and bowling saloons and ten-pin alleys,	5,000 00
" Eating and oyster houses and restaurants,	15,000 00
" Balance in Treasury after deducting appropriations herein before recommended,	91,500 00
	$371,000 00

The opinion is confidently expressed that the estimated receipts above stated wil be found to approximate to the truth, should an adherence to the policy pursued by the last Legislature, in relation to premiums on charters, and other financial measures be authorized and continued. Should such be the case, the above sum, at the present rates, would extinguish upwards of four hundred thousand dollars of the funded debt, during the past fiscal year. The sources from which the sinking fund is applied must necessarily increase. The tax on collateral inheritance, and on theatre, circus, and menagerie licences, prior to the act creating a sinking fund, yeilding to the Treasury about the sum of $45,900 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue have been created by recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature.

With these means for the supply of the sinking fund, together with such additions as the probable resources of the Treasury, from time to time may justify, it is susceptible of easy calculation to determine, how nearly approaches the period when the State taxes may be repealed, and the burthens of the people removed. So manifestly important are these results upon the industrial pursuits of the citizens, and the interests and honor of the State, it is suggested for consideration whether good policy would not require the transfer of all balances in the Treasury at the end of each year to the Commissioners of the said Fund.

Every consideration that can impose itself on a government demands the payment of the public debt. The local advantages of our Commonwealth—the salubrity of our climate—the vastness of our mineral deposites—the fertility of our soil—and the prosperity and happiness of the people, alike require the repeal a system of laws, which compel emigration—prevent the settlement of uncultivated lands—drive capital from our borders, and paralyze the industry of every class of our citizens! Should these balances remain in the Treasury unappropriated to the said Fund, the history of the past will remind us that prodigal expenditures will be made to objects of undiminished importance.

The subject of the revision and equalization of the laws for raising revenue is again earnestly pressed upon the attention of of the Legislature. Great injustice arises under existing enactments, from the want of adequete means to prevent or to punish individuals making false returns of property subject to taxation. The conscientious citizens, scrupulously exact in the performance of his obligations to society, may well complain of laws which suffer the dishonest to elude with impunity the payment of an equitable share of the public burthens. The tax on lands, mortgages, and moneys at interest, is assessed so unequally, that great reason for complaint exists throughout the State. To remedy to some extent this evil, it would be well to require the Prothonotaries of the several counties, to collect from the Plaintiffs in Judgments the tax thereon assessed, and if necessary to compel payment by legal process. A similar provision with regard to mortgages, giving the Recorders the authority before stated in relation to Judgments, would embrace these two items of taxation, and would doubtless compel the payment of a large amount of revenue, now fraudulently withheld.

The laws subjecting to a tax the commissions issued to the officers of this commonwealth, should be extended to embrace commissions to non-residents. The justice of taxing the citizens of the State, and of permitting non-residents who hold commissions under the government, to enjoy the emoluments free from taxation, cannot readily be perceived.

No effectual mode has been devised to compel the agents of foreign insurance companies to make a semi-annual exhibit of the amount of funds employed by their respective companies within this commonwealth? A law having an effect of this character, is highly necessary, and would be productive of decided advantage. In the enactment of such a law, it would be well to make the certificate issued to agents of said companies, subject to taxation.

Incorporated companies of various kinds, deriving their charters elsewhere, have agencies in the state and transact business therein, and yet no accurate account is taken of the money employed, or of the value or profits of their investments.—Were the proper departments required to make a list of these incorporations, and authority given to ascertain the amount of the investments, the rate of dividends declared, or the profits made, and a tax was levied on such dividends, or profits, as well as on the capital stock employed, a large revenue to the commonwealth would be the result.

While money borrowed by citizens, boroughs, and incorporated districts, is subject, by existing laws, to taxation, it is not perceived why money borrowed by incorporated companies should be exempt from similar assessment. To make an equitable distribution of the public burthens, should be the special object of the Legislature, and care should be taken that no exemption should be allowed to any class of citizens over another where the property employed is the same. Attention to the foregoing objects of taxation, will not only increase the revenue, but is demanded alike by Justice and sound policy.

The next in importance to the public debt, and the equalization of the taxes, is the management of the public improvements. The vast expenditures annually made for the repair and supervision of these works, and the revenue derived therefrom; so materially affecting the condition of the Treasury, render them objects of peculiar interest. It is believed that an increased amount of nett revenue should be derived from these works. The enormous appropriations of the last year, for their maintenance in repairs, and towards the payment of debt thereafor contracted should have placed them in a sound condition, and would authorize the conclusion that a small expenditure during the present season would be sufficient. In the absence of the annual report of Canal Commissioners, no specific amount for those objects can be given by the Executive.

The system for the management of these improvements, invites unnecessary expenditures, and removes reponsibility from the proper department. Were the number of Canal Commissioners increased to five,—the State divided into districts for the election and supervision of each Commissioner,—the direct and immediate charge and control of the district imposed upon one of these officers, requiring of him the performance of the duties now executed by superintendents and supervisors, and stipulating for the annual alteration of the said Commissioners; much practical information of interest to the State would be acquired; a direct responsibility for the well ordered condition of the Public Works, and the economy of expences would be secured; and the large discretionary powers now vested in supervisors, in the adoption of plans and payment of money for repairs, would be placed in officers directly accountable to the people. In relation to this subject, legislation should be clear and specific, as discretionary power over the money of the citizen must be deprecated by right thinking men.

The method adobted in the management of the Public Works is evidently defective. Repairs on the canals and railroads are made in a way to prevent all competition. Were the several services performed by contract, and awarded to the lowest bidder, giving the required security, can there exis' a doubt of favorable results to the public interests.

The State does not derive an adequate share of the profits arising from the use of the Columbia Railroad. The construction of the road; its maintenance, and supervisions and the supply of the Motive Power, involving great expense and risk, demand from the profits of the road a larger return than finds its way to the Treasury. An evil so detrimental to the public interests calls for a speedy remedy.

It is suggested that the Canal Commissioners should be required to invite proposals for furnishing the Motive Power on the said road, stipulating in detail the services to be performed, and the nature of the security given. The object being to procure competition in the supply of the Motive Power, encouragement should be given to individuals, willing to undertake the duty of running one or more locomotives on the road, whoever belonging to the State or to the individual bidder. Should the locomotives belonging to the State, be furnished to the bidders, the contract should stipulate the terms on which they should be used.

The transportation of passengers should be done be done by contract with the lowest bidder. In the agreement, it would be necessary that the Canal Commissioners should fix the kind of cars, and such other details, as would secure the accommodation of the passengers, and faithfully guard the public interest.

In the transmission of burden cars, an arrangement might well be made with their owners, by which the State would receive instead of the present tolls, a portion of the freight coarges. The consequences would be advantageous to both parties.

These changes in the present system, would, it is believed, largely diminish the expenses of the Motive Power; would authorize a reduction in the rate of tolls; produce an increase of business upon the road; furnish with profitable labor many citizens now refused employment, by reason of the monopoly held by the State over the Motive Power on the road; prevent the expenditure necessary for the purchase of new lolomotives; save to the State the immense sacrifice in the old engines; accomodate the traveling public by a lower rate of fare; and would advance the public interests by lessening the annual outlays, and incaeasing the income from the road more than $200,000.

Discriminations in the tolls on the Public Works, against portions of our citizens, by means of a system of drawbacks and maximum rates of tolls are unjust and improper. Their labor and property in common with others, were incumbered in the construction of the improvements; their industry and wealth have for years assisted, and continue to sustain them; and it is difficult to perceive upon what principle of public policy, a Tariff of tolls is maintained, discriminating against their interests. The demands of trade cannot excuse a palpable wrong of this character, while a reduction of tolls on the whole line of improvements would produce increase of business and secure the desired foreign trade.

The practice of contracting debts for repairs, and for the purchase of materials beyond appropriatious for these purposes, should be prohibited by severe penalties.—Nothing can be more destructive of all accountability, or offer stronger inducements to extravagance, than such a power over the public money. An officer guilty of an act of this kind, violates the trust committed to him, and should be forthwith dismissed from the public service.—Debts already contracted in this way should be paid, for the labor in behalf of the State has been performed, and it would inflict an injury on those who could not have a knowledge of the wrong, to withhold from them the value of their services; but immediate measures should be adopted to prevent occurrences of a like nature in future. A practice of this kind, authorized in some measure by subsequent appropriations, of the Legislature, for the payment of the debts thus contracted, cannot fail to mislead the people, and embarrass the public officers in their estimates and recommendations. The large appropriations for the payment of old debts, made at the last session of the Legislature, show the extent to which the practice has been carried, and should admonish us to guard against a recurrence of the evil. In providing by legal enactment against the mischief here stated, authority might be given to the Canal Commissioners, should it be deemed necessary, to meet deficiencies in the funds provided for any line of improvements; to draw from a specific appropriations for that purpose, requiring from them a detailed and special report on the subject, to the auditing department as well as to the succeeding Legislature.

The avoidance of the Schuylkill Inclined Plane, and the improvements connecting with the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, which are in rapid progress of construction, must materially increase the business of that public thoroughfare, and will render the relaying of a portion of the said road, a work of absolute necessity. In the performance of this work, should the Legislature authorize it, good policy would seem to require, so far as the means of the Treasury will permit, that one track at least should be laid with a heavy rail; and it is worthy of the consideration whether the public interests would not be greatly subserved by a location of a new track, so as to avoid the many short curvatures on the eastern end of said road. They increase the danger to passengers and freight, forbid a dispatch safely performed on a straight line; and require greater force than would be necessary on a direct track with higher grades. In the event of the Legislature authorizing the relaying of the eastern section of the said road, and the change of location before mentioned, a due regard to the public interests and the limited resources of the Treasury would seem to demand that the improvement should commence at an early day, and progress from year to year as the revenues would warrant, until it should be completed.

The Portage Railroad, from the completion of our line of improvements to the present time, has been a serious obstacle to the business of the community, and the occasion of trade seeking other channels to the Atlantic market. Any mode, therefore, of lessening this evil, must meet the hearty concurrence of the citizens. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars judiciously expended, will avoid all the short levels, and four of the five Inclined Planes on the western slope of the Alleghany. The annual expenses of maintaining these Planes is not less than ten thousand dollars for each Plane, and if to that amount be added the cost of the short levels, and the perishable nature of the materials connected with these works, with the delays and risks incident thereto, the annual amount of their maintenance, cannot be less than one hundred thousand dollars. Were these Planes avoided, and those on the eastern slope of the mountain repaired, the commerce on the Public Works would be facilitated and increased, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company would find it their interest for many years to use it in connection with their great improvement.

During the last season, the scarcity of water on the upper portion of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, materially injured the character of the Public Works, and diminished the revenue from that source not less than $50,000. To guard against a recurrence of this evil, it is recommended that the Western Reservoir, in the construction of which the sum of sixty thousand dollars has been expended, be completed. The estimate amount required for its completion is $40,000, and would, in the opinion of the Executive, be a judicious appropriation.

It has been suggested that an alteration in the Canal locks, by making them conform to the shape of the bottom of the boats, would not only strengthen them, but would be a saving of water. This might be effected, if deemed of sufficient importance, by the insertion of wooden bottoms, in such manner as to produce the results indicated.

By the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasury, made under the directions of the act of the 10th of April, 1849, it appeared that after the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the liquidation and payment of other claims for which appropriations had been made by the Legislature, and retaining a reasonable balance in the Treasury, the sum of $150,000 might, with safety, be applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal. I accordingly gave immediate notice of the fact to the Canal Commissioners, and portions of the work, it is understood, have been placed under contract. Considered as a part of the Public Improvements, and recommenced as a revenue measure, that work should be finished at the earliest day the condition of the Treasury will permit. It should not be forgotton, that the present unfinished condition of the work, by interrupting the free navigation of the river; by the destruction of roads and injury to private property; without affording any convenience to the community, inflicts a wrong which demands immediate reparation. In addition to the sum already appropriated, it is confidently believed that $300,000 can with propriety, be given to that improvement in the present season; and in the following year, provision might be made for its completion.

While it has been deemed advisable to bring these subjects to the notice of the Legislature, considerations of sound policy, the interests of the citizens, already heavily burdened with taxation—and the general welfare of the Commonwealth, forbid an increase of the public debt.

The Equalization and revision of the revenue laws—the proposed change in the management of the Public Works, and their early improvement and completion—with a riged maintenance of the Sinking Fund, and the consequent reduction of the public debt, would, with the present resources of the Treasury, produce in a few years a condition of financial prosperity, justifying the conviction of the speedy relief of our citizens from the payment of all taxes for the support of Government, schools and charities.

The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries have been conducted with skill and prudence, and in the reformation, and security of offenders, society has derived important advantages. It is however worthy of serious consideration, whether in the adoption of a system of solitary confinement, the severity of the punishment authorized by law does not injuriously affect the mental and physical vigor of the prisoner.

The frequent recommendations to the executive for pardon of convicts afflicted with ill-health and mental imbecility, would appear to require some modification of the present laws.

It is earnestly recommended that a small increase of the annual appropriations be made to the House of Refuge, and the Asylums of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.—These institutions, long the deserved objects of State bounty, have been increasing in usefulness, and incurring additional yearly expenses, while the annual sums bestowed have remained the same. In the growth of population the demands on these Asylums must be augmented, and their expenditures necessarily enlarged, and the same degree of liberality awarded on former occasions, would claim the appropriation of larger amounts.

In the prosecution of the work for the State Lunatic Asylum, the appropriation of a former year has been exhausted, and a sum of like amount is required for its completion Under the supervision of excellent and attentive trustees, the building has rapidly advanced, and is now under roof. The structure is plain, substantial and beautiful; eligibly situated in regard to the comforts of patients, and susceptible of a finish, honorable to the State and useful to the community. The probability of its abandonment by the Legislature, or of a refusal to grant the additional sum required for its completion, cannot be entertained by the Executive. Too long already has public charity been withheld from the insane poor of the State;—too long have they been suffered to wander destitute and deserted; the jest of the thoughtless, and the victims of the profligate: while humanity and Christian benevolence claimed for them public protection.

It is not, however, protection alone that is contemplated in this Asylum. The reports from different similar institutions afford the gratifying intelligence that eighty, and in some instances, ninety per cent of the number afflicted, are radically cured. In this view of the subject, combining shelter and protection, with restoration to health and reason, the inducements to energetic action on our part, cannot be overlooked. It is estimated that an additional sum of $50,000 will finish the building, and fit it for the reception of patients, and the same is respectfully and earnestly recommended.

Notwithstanding the revision, by the last Legislature, of the laws in relation to common schools, the system will require modification. It does not receive from the citizens the favor, that a sound and enlightened scheme of education deserves, and the evil must exist in the laws which control its practical operations. A serious defect is the want of properly qualified teachers. It is worthy your consideration whether the establishment of Normal schools in the different counties would not improve this evil. Education may well be termed the great measure of the age. In a Republican government it is the safeguard of liberty, and enlightened statesmen regarding it in this aspect, will cordially cooperate to establish to defend, to cherish, to maintain it. The Superintendent having bestowed much thought on the subjedt, will, at an early day, submit a report, to which your attention is directed.

The military law of the last session is imperfect in many of its details, and requires revision. In the abolition of the mockery of parades incident to the old system, and the establishment of an effective uninformed military, well disciplined and drilled, it has been productive of general utility. Slight modifications of its provisions will make it all that can be desired. The report of the adjutant General is well worthy your consideration, and is accordingly submitted.

Reports from the Surveyor General and Auditor General, exhibiting the condition of their respective departments, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature and the latter will furnish in detail much valuable information, in relation to the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The duty of districting the State for the election of Representatives, will devolve upon you. Returns of taxables, required to be made by the different counties, have not been transmitted, as by law they were directed, but the officers charged with duties under the law, are engaed in their preparation, and they will be laid, at an early day before the Legislature.

By resolutinos raised at the last session, the Executive was required to transmit to certain officers, citizens or natives of the State, resolutions expressive of the approbation of the Legisture for their distinguished services in the war with Mexico. In iperforming this duty, these resolutions were transmitted to such of those officers, as; by the report of the Adjutant General of the United States, had been brevetted for good conduct.

The resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution, having been duly published according to the instrument, it will be the duty of the Legislature to take such action on the subject as may be most consistent with the wishes of the people. It is proper to state, that the appropriation made to defray the expenses of the publications of these resolutions, was wholly sufficient for the purpose, and in an additional sum will be required.

In the message delivered at the opending of the late session, reference was made to the citizen soldier, who had returned to his home after having earned for himself and the State, in the war with Mexico, a reputation for undaunted bravery, patient suffering and heroic virtue; and the opinion was expressed, that it was due to these patriotic citizens, that the Commonwealth should make a suitable acknowlegdment for their illustrious services. No action having been taken upon the suggestion, I would again call the subject of the Legislature.—It is also proper to refer to the reccommendation therein made, in relations to the death of certain officers of the government, and the omnission in the constitution to supply the vacancy. The subject is deemed of sufficient importance to justify an earnest hope that legislative action may not be withheld thereon.

The practice of postponing the passage of appropriation bills to the last day of the season, forbids deliberation, as well to the Legislature as to the Executive, and should hereafter be avoided. These bills requiring care and attention to the specific items, and disposing of large amounts of the public money should be deliberately examined before they obtained the sanction of laws. Nothing can excuse hasty and unadvised legislation, on a subject so important to the public inches. It is confidently anticipted that this Legislature will adopt a rule of practice more consistent with prudence, and sound policy.

The intimated connection existing between the industry of the citizen, and the currency of his country, demands for that qestion the serious attention of the statesman and lawgiver. In authorizing Banking or other Institutions, to create a currency other than gold an silver, it would be unfaithful to our trusts to permit them, for want of proper checks and guards to allow it to becoms less valuable than the coin it is intended to represent. The views expressed in the last message in favor of the restriction of the number of these institutions, to the real business wants of the people, and refusing a renewal of Bank charter until a troughput examination of their affairs had demonstrated their entire solvency remain unchanged. The tax on banking capital, exacted by the last Legislature in the granting of charters, and applied to the payment of the public debt, has resulted in securing to that object a sum exceeding one hun red thousand dollars.

While this tax should not be increased to an extent which would cripple the resources of these situations, the present amount cannot be considered an unfair equivalent for the privileges conferred, and should therefore continue to be imposed as a legitimate source of revenue.

The laws intended to prevent the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, are practically disregarded by the citizens. In a government founded on popular opinion, experience would teach the impolicy of continuing in force, statuary provisions wich are generally inoperative. The violation, with impunity, of laws however unimportant, will lead to a disregard of others, indispensible to the security. It is, indeed to be regretted that this circulations has been prevented, as much evil has been experienced by the community from the acception of this irresponsible paper. The ammount in circulation within the State, supplied by institutions of adjoining States, is estimated at not less than five millions of dollars, valueless except in localities near the Banks by which it is issued. To the extent of this circulation, the constitutional currency, and the notes of sound specie paying banks of the Commonwealth are displaced.—The solvency of the institutions issuing this paper, cannot be known to the citizens, and it passes from hand to hand the representative of value it may not possess, over which our laws can have no cotrol.

In endeavoring to eradicate an acknowledged evil, the practical Statesman will frequently find a necessity for yielding to popular inclination, and will consult the welfare of his constituents by striving to mitigate what cannot be removed. If, as is alleged, the business operations of the community require a circulating medium, other than gold and silver, of a less denominations than five dollars, a supply under the regulations and restrictions of our laws, would not be open to the objections of the existing method. Were the Banks of the Commonwealth authorized to establish agencies or branches in one or more places, and permission given such branches to issue said notes, upon a statement in detail by the parent institution being made to the Auditor General, satisfactory to the said officer, of the entire solvency of the said Bank; exhibiting its whole assets and liabilities,—designating the proportion of its capital stock to be employed at the said agency or branch, which in no case should exceed a graduated per centage of the said capital stock; and should deposite with the Auditor General an amount of State Stocks equal to the amount of notes to be issued; the Auditor Geneal thereupon required to grant a license to said Bank to establish said agency or branch, and to issue said notes, marked by the said officer as the issue of the said branch and redeemable at the counter of the parent institution; a sound convertible currency would soon displace the present irresponsible paper of foreign institutions, and would afford security to the citizen, without a withdrawal of the necessary circulation. Notes issued under the foregoing restrictions, having their redemption secured in the manner herein pointed out, would necessarily receive the confidence of the people, from the fact that the stocks pledged, would, under every condition of things, ensure their eventual payment. In times of commercial convulsions the specie might be drawn from the vaults of the Bank,—the means of stock-holders might fail,—speculative value might be affixed to property;—and shrewd men, watching the signs of the times, could release themselves from individual liability;—but the stocks of the Commonwealth would remain from valuable and available for their certain redemption. Had the notes now in circulation from the banks of the State, a basis of this character, even to a small proportion of the capital stock of these institutions, the losses resulting from a failure to pay their liabilities would be largely diminished. These views are presented to the Legislature for the purpose of urging upon it the necessity of devising means to protect our citizens from the losses incurred in the failure of Banking institutions. In any well digested system it will afford me pleasure to co-operate, particularly in reference to the security of that portion of the currency entering so largely into the business of the producing and laboring classes of the community.

The general Manufacturing law of the last session cannot fail to be productive of decided benefit to the State and the people. Although the time which has elapsed since its passage, has been insufficient to test its advantages, the erection of large establishments in many places, which must soon afford employment to a considerable number of the citizens, warrants the belief that its salutary effects will be felt at no distant day.

Representations have been made to this department alleging that by the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river, at or near Wheeling, Va., great obstruction to the navigation of that highway has been produced. In times of high water in the river, the largest class of steamboats are unable to pass under the bridge, and serious injury to the commerce of the western part of the State must result from this nuisance. Connected as is the Ohio with the line of Internal Improvements through Pennsylvania, and furnishing to our canals and railroads a large amount of merchandize for the Atlantic market, an obstruction of this nature will have a direct tendency to diminish the trade on our Public Works; to affect the Eastern market; and materially to decrease the revenue of the State. Results of a character so important should warn the Legislature that speedy and energetic action is required, and that measures dictated by justice and policy, should be resorted to with a view to the removal of the evil.

The expression of our opinions on questions more directly belonging to the national government, is a right arising from the nature of our institutions, and where they are intimately connected with the interests of the people, becomes a duty not to be disregarded. The representatives in Congress of the State and of the citizens, aware of the tendency of measures on the prosperity of their constituents, and knowing the responsibility of their exalted position, must regard with becoming favor, a deliberate declaration of public sentiment from the state they represent. Entertaining these views, and persuaded that questions of vital importance to the well-being of our beloved commonwealth will claim the attention of Congress, I have deemed it right, on this occasion, briefly to refer to a few of those which may be considered of great consequence to the welfare of the people.

The adjustment of the revenue laws for the protection of the peculiar interests of Pennsylvania, must be regarded as a measure deeply affecting all classes of society. In relation to the policy of the National Government on this subject, the manufacturer, the artizan, the agriculturalist, and the laborer, feel alike that their business and pursuits are elevated or depressed as protection is afforded or withheld. In the history of the past, they are furnished with lessons for the future. The events of the past season have afforded conclusive evidence, in the closed doors and deserted buildings of the manufactories; in the distresses of the laborer, and the general depression of profitable industry, of the imperative necessity for a system of laws, which will sustain against foreign competition, the employment of our citizens. When profitable investments and useful capital are stricken down; when surplus produce finds diminished prices; and when labor is depressed, and industrious operatives are thrown out of employ; neither party dogmas, nor local interests nor sectional jealouses, should prevent a united and energetic effort in our National Representatives, to restore the general prosperity.

On the application for the admission of new states into the Union, the subject of the extension of slavery will claim the attention of Congress. Our southern brethren united by long association and habit with this institution, and depending upon it in a large degree for their domestic comfort and commercial advantages, will not willingly allow of its exclusion from territories belonging to the general government. No disturbance is contemplated of their relations therewith, in states where it now exists. Holding their slaves by compromise and concession, it would involve on our part a breach of faith, and an interference in the sovereignty of sister republics to intermeddle with their social policy, or to controvert the legality of their domestic relations. Whatever injury may be inflicted upon northern interests from the jealousies incident to the existence of the institution, and the effort to prostrate free labor, a sacred regard for our pledged faith admonishes us to suffer, rather than attempt reformation where our authority will not be acknowledged. The extension of the evil beyond its present limits, discloses a very different feature. The consent of the free states of the Union to its further progress would evince an ignorance of their true interests, of the rights of justice and humanity, and an indifference to the character and dignity of their common country. Where these are implicated, it is an abandonment of duty to compromise. So fully were the views of the Executive expressed on the subject of the tariff and the extension of slavery, in a former message, that a reference to them here, as embracing his present sentiments thereon, would appear to be sufficient.

The dissemination among the people of information affecting their peace and prosperity, should be regarded as a measure of sound wisdom, and should be shackled by no unnecessary exactions. To give to the citizens of one section of a common country, a correct knowledge of the wants, the opinions and general condition of the people of other portions thereof, should be the aim of all wise legislation on the subject. Nothing would tend more strongly to dissipate sectional jealouses and dislikes and to unite in sentiments of neighborly kindness, every part of this great confederacy. Intercourse, whether produced by the agency of Railroads or of Telegraphs, by personal or written communications, is an agent to heal dissensions and to foster social charities, more potent than national laws. To tax beyond the necessities of the government the intercourse of our citizens, creates a barrier to the dissemination of knowledge, and assists in in estranging the affections of the different portions of the Republic. In this view of the subject, the rates of postage charged by the national government, becomes a question of deep importance, and sound wisdom would dictate a reduction of present charges.

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Foreign News by the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—Her majesty Queen Adelaide died on the morning of Sunday, the 2d, in the 58th year of her age. Her remains were interred on the 13th in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Another expedition is about being fitted out to go to Bearing's straits and further to the eastward, in search of Sir John Franklin. Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, it is thought, will have the command.

The death of Ebinezer Elliot, the Corn-Law rhymer, is announced.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Our advices from Constantinople come down to the 25th of Nov. As yet the extradition question has not been settled, nor, according to the best authorities was likely to be settled. The Emperor had up to that time persisted in his demand for having the enemies of Russia, as he calls the Hungarians and poles, banished from the Ottoman Empire. These demands the Porte resists, and so the matter stands. During the early part of the week it was thought here that the whole affair had been arranged, but the report turns out to be untrue. In the opinion of the Times' correspondent, the Emperor is merely desirous of postponing a rupture till Spring, when his operations would be more favored by the season. Meantime Turkey is making every preparation to meet him should he advance. The English fleet has left the Dardenells. *Russia is increasing her fleet.*

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The state of Seige will be removed from Vienna on the 1st January. The Emperor has returned to Schonbrunn from Prague.

Orders have been sent to the Army of Observation to approach as near the Saxon frontier as possible.

Affairs in Hungary continued unsettled. A Pesth paper stated that Prince Metternich has written a letter to an Austrian Minister, in which he declares that the Austrian Monarchy cannot enjoy lasting peace unless Hungary is maintained in its preceding relations as a separate State with Austria.

Thirteen recent condemnations have been commuted to imprisonment with hard labor for 20, 18 and 10 years. Vienna is completely imbedded in snow, and railroads are thus rendered nearly useless

Notwithstanding all the precaution of the Police, Kossuth medals have been introduced into Hungary They are considered by Magyar patriots as of inestimable value.

Letters from Vienna of the 5th state that a Ministeral crisis is at hand in that capital.

ITALY.—Private letters from Naples announce that great arrangements were in progress, but for what object was unknown. The foretress of Gaeta was being repaired and armed. The Pontifical frontier is being lined with troops and arrests continue. The new French Chief is resolute and firm to the Cardinal. In an address to the troops he says; Your mission is not ended. The Treasury of the Cardinal Triumverate is reported to be insolvent. No time has yet been fixed for the return of the Pope.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—It is said that Pasquier, Mole and Guizot have offered their adhesion to Louis Napoleon, and have recommended to him an *instantaneous* appeal to the country, which, they are persuaded, would be met by an almost unanimous reply of favor of his becoming Emperor, as the great guaranty of order and of prosperity. This idea seems to gain ground, as the only means of preventing the impending civil war.

The vintage in Portugal has been so bad, and the loss of the crop of Indian corn so great that the geatest misery prevades the whole of the northern provinces.

It is said that gutta percha can be used for large printing letters, and that impressions can be obtained nearly as clear as the impressions from metal types.

Mad'lle Jenny Lind sang at a concert at Berlin, on the celebration of the Queen of Prussia's birthday. The songtress was invited by the King expressly from Hamburg. It is said that at Frankfort she expressed her determination not to return to England at present but mentioned professional journeys to America or Russia as possible. We are also informed that she intends wintering in Berlin.

On the site of the house which Mozart inhabited, a splended hotel has been erected, in front of which is to be erected, a colossal statue, executed after a portrait—said to be a striking likeness—by Eichbein. This potrait belongs to M. Andre, at Frankfort, the owner of the MSS, left by Mozart.

According to a catalogue of German newspapers, just published at Leipsic, there are at present printed Europe as many as 1558 German Journals.

A mechanic, in London, has invented a machine for the purpose awakening himself early in the morning. To a Dutch clock is attached a lever, which may be set to any given hour, and when the time arrives, it is released by the clock, when the machinery rings a bell, and strikes a match, which lights an oil lamp.

It is estimated that there are in London, 28,577 needlewomen, under twenty years of age, the average earnings of each being four pence halfpenny a day.

Austria has threatened to prevent the meeting of the proposed German Parliament which is announced under the auspices of Prussia. A civil war may thus be engendered which will again embroil Europe.

Louis Napoleon has already intimated his intention to stand a second time for the office of President of the French Republic,

A bookseller of London recently bought a lot of books at auction; on examining them at his leisure he found in one of the volumns, between some pasted leaves, £70 and a £10 Bank of England notes.

Mr. Mappin, of Sheffield, has invented a razor possessing the keenness of the lancet point, while it retains the temper and lasting qualities of the steel.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—In most descriptions of coarse goods, we Northern people must prepare ourselves for a vigorous Southern competition.—Scarcely a Southern paper can be taken up that does not contain a notice of some new mill, to be driven either by steam or water, for the manufacture of goods suitable for their own consumption.—Already have Northern Osnburgs been superceded to a great extent by the production of Virginia, Maryland and Georgia, and the yarns of the latter are as well known to even Northern country people, as the Citcopee D sheeting is to the jobber. This state of things is bound to advance, and as it grows in extent, the Northern man must be prepared to yield the field gracefully, turning his attention in the mean time to the production of the finer fabrics, until a peice of imported goods shall be as great a curiosity to our childrens children as an India long cloth is now to the young fledgling of the trade.—*N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.*

THE RET AFFAIR.—The papers of New Orleans are discussing the course of the Grand Jury in ignoring the bill against the Spanish Consul, for the abduction of Rey, in rather violent terms. The U. S. Marshall is charging with packing the jury, and the District Attorney is also the subject of injurious insinuations. There can be little doubt that Rey was violently abducted, but the legal proof before the Grand Jury was insufficient. We observe that the Spanish residents of New Orleans are about to hold a meeting to congratulate the consul on his "great success in the late and very unjust proceedings against him." This is a very unbecoming proceeding, and its only effect will be to alienate still further the American from the Spanish portion of the population.

☞WIDE SPREAD CELEBRITY.—"Sloan's Column Attention is directed to Sloan's notices in this week's issue.—His medicies are obtaining a wide-spread celebrity, and deserve wal.—*Green Bay Advocate, Wis., April 24th, 1849.*

☞ See Agent's names at the head of Sloan's Column, For farther particulars and testimonials, get Phamlets of Agents.

☞INVALUABLE DISCOVEY.—The Inventor of M'Lane's Vermifuge having disposed of his right to the great remedy, the proprietors, Messrs. Kidd & Co. beg leave to offer it to the American public as the best remedy for worms offered. It has been tried in all parts of the country and in cases which had defie the exertions of the best physicians, and never without the most complete success. We caution parents against the delay. If your children exhibit the symptoms of being troubled with worms, lose not a moment, but at once purchase a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and thus save them pain and perhaps their lives.

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On Dec. 19th by the Rev. W. B. Lloyd, Mr. Ferdinand Vancuren and Miss Semantha Himebeaugh of Greene.

On the 1st of January, by I. M. White Esq. Mr. Hugh Middleton and Miss Almy Shepardson.

DIED.

In Barry Pike County Ill. Oct. 10th after a lingering illness, John Dehaven, formerly of Eagle Village in this county, aged about 50 years.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1850.

☞WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFCE!☜

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This document will be found in our paper to-day, to the exclusion of most of our news selections, as well as Editorial prepared and in type. We have no room, and as little time, for comment, and will therefore reserve what we have to say for a more convenient season.

BE PATIENT.—Patience is a heaved-born virtue, and hence we trust our correspondents have an abundance of it. Several of their favors have *been* unavoidably crowded out by the Governor's Message, and, what is of more *peruniary interest* to us, an unusual flock of tavern licenses which had to be inserted in this number, to render the applications legal. Among those unavoidably crowded out is the reply of a "Director of the Franklin Canal Company" to a recent article against that corporation in the *Commercial*. It will certainly find a place next week. Also, "Fair Play" in reply to an article in the same paper on "Land Damages." "There's a good time coming boys, wait a little longer."

☞ Both branches of our legislature was organized on Tuesday. In the Senate, Mr. Best, a democrat, voted for by the whigs, was elected speaker over J. P. Brawley, of Crawford. In the House, we are glad to learn that Mr. McCalmont, of Clarion, was elected speaker. He is a young man of ability, and will, we are confident, prove a popular officer.

☞**Religious Notice.**—The foruth Lecture in the course in illustration and defence of Universalism, will be delivered in the Universalist Church to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Mission of Christ." Jan. 5.

Erie County Medical Society.

AGREEABLY to adjournment, will meet on Tuesday evening Jan 8, 1850, at the Presbyterian Session Room at 6 1-2 P.M. Address by Dr J L Stewart, of Waterford. The public is invited to attend. C. F. PERKINS, Pres't.

L. STRONG, Secretary.

APPLES.

20 BBLS. Rhode Island Greenen,
50 Bushel do do do
20 do Northern Sparrys,
10 do Sweet Russett,
50 do assorted apples for cooking.

For sale by D. S. CLARK.
Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 2t3½

DRYED APPLES.

A SMALL lot on hand, also a choice lot of dried Peaches, for sale by D. S. CLARK.
Erie, Jan. 5. 2t34

FLOUR.

50 BBLS. Fair Mount Mills Brand,
20 ½ do. do.
10 bbls. francy family, do.
5 ½ do. do. do.

Warranted as good as can be made of Wheat grown on the Lake Shore, and delivered at any place in the City free of charge. For sale by D. S. CLARK.
Erie, Jan. 5. 2t34

"The Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company."

LETTERS Patent having been issued by the Governor, incorporating "The Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company," the subscribers, a majority of the acting commissioners, do appoint Monday the 11th day of February, 1850, at the Reed House, in the borough of Erie, as the time and place for organizing said company; at which time and place the subscribers to the capital stock of said Company are notified to meet and elect by ballot, out of their own number, Thirteen Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

CHARLES M REED,
THOMAS H SILL,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
GILES SANFORD,
WILLIAM KELLY,
Acting Commissioners.

Erie, Jan 5, 1850. 4t31

☞ The Commercial, Chronicle, Gazette, Erie The Gazette, Journal, and Post weekly, Pittsburgh, will publish 4 weeks.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 8th day February next, all the right title interest and claim of the Heirs and legal representatives of the late P. S. V. Hamet, deceased of Erie, of in and to a certain lot of Ground in the village of Girard, with a small building tenament, now in possession of Rosenzweig & Co., and occupied as a store, and which is held by the said testator in common with one Wm. C. Kelso in equal moities. Terms made known on day of Sale.

ELIZABETH HAMOT, } Exec'trs
JOHN GALBRAITH, }

By order of the Court, Sept. 12, 1849.
JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.
Erie, Jan. 5, 1850. 4t31

FOUND.

ON the 17th ult, near the Bay Scales, on the Diamond, in Erie, a silver watch which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. HIRAM PUTNEY.
Erie, Jan. 5, 1850 3t31

CASH! CASH!

THE Subscriber will pay Cash, or Exchange Oil & Candles for Lard, delivered at the Store of R. O. HULBERT or at my Factory. R. P. HULBERT.
Erie, Jan. 5, 1850 3m31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

THE petition of Stephen Munger of the village of Albion, township of Cannenut, county of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and *convenieances for the lodging and accommodation of* strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, in the township of Conneaut. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. STEPHEN MUNGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Albion, township of Conneaut, in the county of Erie, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify, that Stephen Munger, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Wm. H. Middaugh, Jas. Norton, C. Hull, F. L. Fitch, Aaron Twitchell, E. S. Stinson, W. Taggart, William Hinton, A. Soules, Alvah Dewey, Zuriel Lewis, J. P. Turner. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of Chauncey Hill, of west Girard township, respectfully sheweth, that he is well situated in the tavern house well known as the West Girard House, the same which he has occupied the last year, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, your petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, and he will ever pray. CHAUNCEY HILL.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Girard *in which the* above mentioned tavern is proposes to be kept, do certify that Chauncey Hill, the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and futher that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers.

James Laughlin, Adam Laughlin, John, Robertson, John W. Silverthorn, William Silverthorn, David Abel, Maxon Godfrey, John C, Miller, Leonard Allen, Abner B. Beebe, Luther Canfield, John Davenport, Joseph Lord. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

THE petition of Robert Smiley of Union township, county of Erie, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. ROBERT SMILEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Union township, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is kept, do certify, that Robert Smiley the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Norman Nichols, Wm. Smiley, A. M. Edwards, William Snow, Abraham Tourtellott, E. W. Bennett, B. N. Spencer, Josiah Emerson, J. B. Severance, Theodore Bishop, Jackson Baker, Martin Boyd, John S. Coe, Robert Thompson, R. H. Brown, Robert Emerson, Harvey Sexton. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie.

THE petition of E. M. Burke showeth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house, situated in the borough of Waterford, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment for the accommodation of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniences necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or house of entertainment, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c. E. M. BURKE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Waterford aforesaid, being personally acquainted with E. M. Burke, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify, that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeable to his petition.

J. Loomis, L. F. Vandeusen, William Jones, B. C. Town, H. H. Allison, Amasa Hall, Jr., S. S. Hammond, E. H. Davidson, Thos. Van Scoter, S. C. Ross, J. H. Haynes, Benj. Histed, N. Norris, Lafayette Smith, F. A. Goodwin, John Greer. 3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

THE Petition of Adam Wild of the east ward in the borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said east ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

ADAM WILD.

We the subscribers, citizens of the east ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Adam Wild the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

H. R. Musser, H. Hechtman, Jr. J. W. Newbarger, Daniel Dobbins, C. F. Diefenbach, F. Knoll. H. L. Brown C. Siegel, Frederick Schneider, Fidel Dattlinger Geo. Witter, John Knoblo H. G. Session. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of John Stewart of Fairview Township in said county respectfully sheweth; That he is well situated in the tavern house formerly kept by John Clemens, and known as the Stranger's Tavern House, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an inn or tavern, your petitioner therefore prays your honors to grant him a license to keep an inn or tavern, &c. JOHN STEWART.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of Fairview, in which the above petitioned tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Stewart, the above named petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and *further* that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the traveling public.

Randolph Pettit, Gregory Henrich, Jacob Feisler, Robert Kirk, Horry Allison, B. Frost, Jacob Ziesler, John Tracy, 2d. George H. Turner, Isaac Kauffman, Samuel Fidler, John Johnson. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of William P. Stoke respectfully sheweth: That your petitioner occupies a commodious house at McKean Corners, in the township of McKean, in the county of Erie, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers. He therefore, respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern; and your petitioner will ever pray. &c.
WILLIAM P. STOKE.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of McKean, being well acquainted with the above petitioner, William P. Stoke, and also have a knowledge of his house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, that Mr. William P. Stoke is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a licence agreeably to his petition.

Joseph S. Buck, Benjamin F. Morey, John Stanford, John Drown, Martin Buck, Rowland Stanford, Jr. William Wiswell, A. Allport, Wm. Stanford, Benjamin C. Wood, David Head, Uriah Schlarall, Hiram Mix, James Stedman, Daniel Hand, J. C. Sterrett, Hemen Hilliker. 3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County

THE petition of the subscriber humbly sheweth; That your petitioner is well provided with house room and other accommodations for the entertaining of strangers and travelers, he would therefore pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public tavern in Grahamville, North East, and he will pray.
H. C. SKELLIE.

We the *undersigned* citizens of Grahamville do certify that we are well acquainted with H. C. Skellie, the above petitioner, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, is well provided with house room and other accommodations for the entertaining of strangers and travelers, that such Inn or Tavern is *necessary* to entertain strangers and travelers.

H. Hitchcock, Robert Marshall, Joseph Babcock, Warren Cole, Isaac Mallick, E. S. Cole, Peter Mallick, Hugh Graham, Jacob Leach, Amos Rice, James Ottaway, James Welch, Volney Belknap. *3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Jonathan Burlingham of McKean Township, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. He would therefore humbly pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand at McKean Corners and in Duty Bound will ever pray, &c.
JONATHAN BURLINGHAM.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of McKean do certify that Jonathan Burlingham, the above named applicant, is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for entertaining strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or tavern is necessarily to accommodate the public conveniences

William Wiswell, Ezra Day, Uriah Schlarall, A. M. Vosse, Uriah Skinner, Samuel Wiswell, Charles G. Cox, Suel Skinner, William F. Potter, Hiram Brockway, David Hard, Abel Potter. *3t34

PUBLIC NOTICE.

H. G. SESSIONS of the east Ward in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, hereby gives notice that he will present the following petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County Pa., held on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1850, for a Tavern License, and ask a license for said purpose on said petition, and the following certificate according to the Act of Assemble in such case made and provided.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of H. G. Sessions of the East Ward in the Borough of Erie, and county of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging *and accommodation of strangers and travelers, as the house he* now occupies in the east ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him license for keeping a public inn or tavern and he, as in duty bound will ever pray. H. G. SESSIONS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward in the Borough of Erie, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that H. G. Sessions, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers *and travelers.*

William J. Sterrett, C. M. Tibbals, C. W. Mayburry, H. L. Brown, James Crossman, Moses Koch, C. Siegel, Samuel Agnew, H. Hechtman Jr., Ezra F. Davis, William Young, Charles Lynch Thomas G. Colt, Samuel L. Foster. 3t34

O-Yes, Oyster! Oysters!

HOTELS and Private families can be supplied with a superior quality of OYSTERS by application at the EAGLE SALOON, State street, under Williams' Exchange office, Erie. Erie, Dec. 27, 1849. 3t

500 BBLS. City Mills Superfine Flour, sold at the lowest market price, at C. M. TIBBALS,
Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. Cheapside.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie.

THE Petition of Peter Knoll respectfully sheweth; That your petitioner has erected a commodious new house, situate on the corner of Peach street and the Buffalo road in the west Ward of the Borough of Erie, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its location and situation is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers, he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or public House of entertainment, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
PETER KNOLL.

We the undersigned citizens of the West Ward of the Borough of Erie, being personally acquainted with Peter Knoll the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; we therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

Jacob Hanson, J. H. Williams, Sherbun Smith, S. Erhart, S. W Keefer, J. B. Burnard, A. W. Brewster, Thos. Mehaffey, Michael Knoll, M. Metz, H. Bates, O. George, John Hughes, George A. Elliot, J. Zimmerle. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Erie.

THE petition of Menzo W. Keith respectfully showeth, that your petitioner occupies a commodious house, situate in the west ward, of the borough of Erie, which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its situation is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniences necessary for the accommodation of strangers and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an inn or public house of entertainment there. And your petitioner will pray, &c.
M. W. KEITH.

We the undersigned citizens of the west ward of the boro ugh of Erie, being personally acquainted with M. W Keith, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

F. H. Oliver, D. Zimmerman, G. W. Hughes, William Kelly, W. C. Warren, D. G. Powers, G. W. Goodrich, J. Zimmerle, Chas. B. Wright, J. H. Williams, W. A. Brown, B. F. Sloan. Erie Jan. 5, 1850. 3t34

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Wm. A. Be ly, of Harbor Creek township in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, known as the half-way house in said township. He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern.
WM. A. BESLY.

We the subscribers, citizens of Harbor Creek township, in which the above mentioned Inn or Tavern is proposed to be kept, *do certify*, that *Wm. A. Besly the above petitioner, is of good re*pute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

T. P. Carr, T. S. Peck, Chas. T. Kendrick, H. W. Foster, E. S. Stinson, J. P. Turner Southmayd Stillman, J. W. McLane, P. Elliott, Milo Tefry, M. Wigton, Thomas Kendrick. 3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of H. L. Brown of the east Ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers *and travelers*, at the house he now occupies in said east ward He *therefore* prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public *Inn* or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. H. L. BROWN,

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east Ward of Erie, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept; *do certify* that H. L. Brown, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and *is* well provided with *house room and conveniences* for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

W. N. Lewis, Thos. G. Colt, T. R. Carter, C. W. Mayburry, S. Towner, H. G. Sessions, Mosés Koch, S. H. Kelsey, C. W. Tibbals, Oliver Spafford, S. T. Brown, O. D. Spafford, S. R. Dewey, N. S. Knowlton. 3t31

Erie County ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County greeting. Whereas *in* an Orphan's Court held at Erie, in and for the county of Erie, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1849, before the Hon. G. Church President. and his associate Justices of the said Court, the petition of Morgan L. Candee and Edward Scribner, who represent and hold the interest of Johnston Laird in the property hereinafter mentioned, was presented setting forth.

That Thomas Laird, Esq., late of the borough of Erie, died on or about the first day of April, A. D. 1833, intestate as to the real estate hereinafter described, leaving a widow, to wit: Mary Ann Laird and issue ten children to wit: *Mary Ann*, (intermarried with Dodson Mason & Kellogg,) *Anson Laird*, (whose guardian your petitioners are the owners of) *George W. Laird, William Laird*, who has since deceased leaving a widow and issue two children, to wit: Thomas Laird and Willson Laird yet in the tender minority, (for whom Alexander Mehaffey is the lawful guardian) *Jane*, (who was intermarried with Alexander Mehaffey, the said Jane since deceased leaving issue one child, to wit: Thomas L. Mehaffey, now a minor about fourteen years old, who has no guardian) *Thomas Laird, Jr., James La rd*, (who has since died intestate, unmarried and without issue) *Margaret Laird*, (who has also died unmarried, without issue and intestate) *Emiline Laird, Wilson Laird* and *Richard Laird*. The said Thomas Laird, Esq., died seized in his demesne as of fee and in the following described lots in the borough of Erie and known and numbered in the general plan of the lots in the town of Erie as follows, viz: The South half of twelve hundred eighty five, (1285) twelve hundred and eighty six, (1286) twelve hundred eighty seven, (1287) the South half of twelve hundred eighty eight, (1288) twelve hundred eighty four. (1284) The North half of thirteen hundred ninety eight and thirteen hundred ninety nine, (1398 and 1399) seven hundred and eleven, (711) seven hundred twelve, (712) seven hundred and thirteen, (713) seven hundred and eleven, (711) seven hundred and fourteen, (714) seven hundred and eighteen, (718) seven hundred and nineteen, (719) two thousand seventy nine, (2079) two thousand eighty, (2080) two thousand eighty one, (2081) two thousand eighty two, (2082) two thousand eighty three, (2083) two thousand eighty four, (2084) two thousand eighty five, (2085 two thousand eighty six, (2086) and two thousand eighty seven. (2087) And praying the court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and *among the children* and legal representatives of the said Thomas Laird, Esq. deceased, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if the same can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole.—But if such partition cannot be made then, to value and appraise the same &c., whereupon the said court on the proof and consideration of the premises awarded an inquest for the purposes aforesaid.

We therefore *command* you that taking with you twelve good and lawful men of your bailwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there in the presence of the parties aforesaid by you to be warned, if being warned they will be *present*, and having respect to the true valuation thereof and upon the oaths and affirmations of the said twelve good and lawful men, you make partition to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate *in such manner* and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if directed if the same can be done without prejudice to *or* spoiling the whole, but if said partition cannot be made thereof, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then you cause the said Inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the same will conveniently accommodate more than one of the said representatives of the said intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and if so, how *many* it will as aforesaid accommodate, describing each part by west and bounds, and returning a just valuation of the same.

And that the said inquest by you to be summoned as aforesaid to make the said partition or valuation, shall be of opinion that the premises aforesaid will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the said representatives of the said intestate, that then you cause the Inquest to value the whole of the said real estate with the appurtenances, having respect to the true valuation thereof according to law.

And that the partition or valuation, so made, you distinctly, openly have before the said Justices at Erie, at an *Orphan's* Court then to be held on the first Monday in February next, under your hand and seal, and under the hands and seals of those by whose oaths and affirmations you shall make such partition or valuation, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. Gaylord Church, President Judge of our said county, the 21th day of December, A. D. 1849.
JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.

In obedience to the command of the above named writ, I will proceed to execute the same, on the 31st day on January, A. D. 1850, on the premises therein described, at which time and place the parties in interest may attend if they see fit.
Sheriff's Office, } P. E. BURTON, Sheriff.
Erie, Dec. 25, 1849. } 3t33

NOTICE

IS hereby given that John Knoblo, John Gabel, Lewis Momeyer and others, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1849, filed their *petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Erie county*, together with an instrument of writing therein, specifying the object, articles, conditions, name and style, under which they mean to associate for religious purposes, and exhibited the same to the said court, praying the said court to grant them a charter of incorporation under the name and style of the "First United German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed St. Johns Congregation of Erie and vicinity." Whereupon the said Court perused and examined said instrument, and being satisfied that the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appear lawful and not inimical to the community, did direct said writing to be filed in the *office of the Protho notary of said Court*, notice to be inserted in one newspaper printed in Erie county for at least three weeks, setting forth that this application had been made to said Court, to grant a charter of incorporation, and fixed the first Monday in February, A. D. 1850, for hearing &c. JAMES SKINNER,
Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary.
Erie, Dec. 25, 1849. } 3t33

Juliett Browning, by her next friend Nathaniel Potter, vs. Joseph Browning, } In the Common Pleas of Erie County. No 23 Nov. Term, 1849. } plus subpoena in divorce.

WHEREAS, Juliett Browning by her next friend, Nathaniel Potter, did on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1849, prefer her petition to the said Court, at a Court then held in Erie, fr and for said county of Erie, praying that for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from her husband, Joseph Browning.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said Joseph Browning, to be and appear before our Judges at the County Court of Common Pleas, then to be holden for the county of Erie, on the first Monday of February next, to answer to the said charges in said bill preferred. P. E BURTON,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Erie, Dec. 25, 1849. } 2t33

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Whallon, dec'd., late of North East township, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, to M. Whallon, Esq., in Erie for settlement, and all indebted are requested to make payment to the same
H. F. WHALLON, Administrator.
Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. 3t33

WATERFORD ACADEMY.

THE winter term of the Waterford Academy will commence on Monday, Dec. 31st, 1849, under the general superintendance of C. J. HUTCHINS, A. B., graduate of Yale College, with competent assistants.

TUITION PER QUARTER.

In Languages, Mathematics and the higher branches,	$7 00
In common branches,	4 50

The regular time for admission is at the commencement of middle of a term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

The Academy is pleasantly situated in a beautiful grove in our village, and under the present efficient superintendent, with the low tuition and cheap boarding that can be obtained in the town, a more desirable opportunity to obtain education is no where to be found. J. J. FINDLEY, Pres't.
WM. JUDSON, Secretary.
Waterford Dec 22, 1849, (Gaz. cop. 3t eit' Trib.) 3t32

NOTICE.

HAVING this day sold and transfered all my interest in the stock, debts, Books &c. connected with the Grocery business to John Zimmerly, notice is hereby given to all concerned that immediate settlement of accounts is expected. I shall remain for a short time at the old stand, on State street, for the purpose of closing up the concern. Should any neglect this friendly call, they may soon expect to find their accounts in the hands of a collecting agent. A. B. HITCHCOCK.
Erie, Dec 22, 1849. 3t

170 KEGS 4450 Lbs. *precisely*, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in *like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap*, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

CONSUMPTION

In all Christianized and civilized countries, has called a larger proportion of deaths than any other malady that afflicts the human family; and, until within a few years, there has not been any *certain remedy* to stop the devastation of that destroyer. But now—

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM

cures very many of the most strongly marked and deplored cases of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—*real, undoubted cases of ulcerated and diseased* LUNGS—such HOPELESS cases as were never before cured by any other medicine. *So utterly hopeless* were some of the afflicted persons, as to have been pronounced by *physicians* and friends to be ACTUALLY DYING. Some, who had their burial-clothes made, have been relieved, and yet live; others, who it was said would not live another day, are now as well and hearty as *they ever were.*

It possesses all the cleansing and purifying virtues nearly as powerful and active as the preparation which we call

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT.

The Balsam differs from the Extract, because it possesses *several medicines which are peculiarly adapted to, and are essentially necessary to the cure of*

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS,

and all diseases of a pulmonary nature—such diseases as usually prove so fatal under ordinary treatment, when they attack the

Breast, Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

This BALSAM HEALS AND CURES ULCERS in the LUNGS, and elsewhere *internally, as certainly and easily as the* PURIFYING EXTRACT *cures* and *heals* ulcers *externally*. This Balsam cures NINE *cases of Coughs* and *Consumption* out of TEN, after all other remedies have *failed to do good.*

Thousands of Consumptions

and *Chronic Coughs* thoroughly prove its *unfailing efficacy* in such diseases, and its undoubted curative power, and soothing, healing properties, in the following *Complaints*, viz: *Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Lungs, Pain in the Breast and Side, Night-Sweats, Nervous Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Cholera Infant

The Erie Weekly Observer,

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. W. WETMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa.

HENRY CADWELL,
MERCHANT, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Stores State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MERVIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Justice of the Peace—Office one door west of Wright's store, Erie, Pa.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON.
DEALERS in Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Piano Fortes, Lamps, Britannia Ware, Jewelry, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, Keystone Buildings, four doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

S. R. DEWEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, second door below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.,

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and disatch.

WILSON LAIRD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, next door to Judge Thompson's office.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY THE EAGLE, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

ROBERT A. BAKER.
WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Buiscuit, Crackers, &c. &c. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

J. GOALDING,
MERCHANT TAILOR, and Habit Maker.—Store, South side of the Public Square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.
No. 2, REED HOUSE. Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

T. W. MOORE,
DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., B. BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 113 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,
DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WALKER & COOK,
GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second and Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,
SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bonnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beckell Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. BURTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie. Pa.

THE ERIE AND WATERFORD PLANK ROAD COMPANY. BOOKS for the subscription of the capital stock of "the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company" will be opened on Monday the 31st day of January, 1850, at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, at the house of Stephen C. Lee in the township of Greene, and at the public house kept by ——— ——— in the borough of Waterford, and kept open for at least six hours, for five consecutive days. At which time and place two or more of the commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions agreeably to law.

JOHN A. TRACY, JAMES SKINNER,
WILSON KING, JOHN GALBRITH,
C. M. TIBBALS, WILLIAM KELLY,
MILTON COURTRIGHT, Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners is requested at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1850, at one o'clock, P. M. The commissioners named in the act are, John A. Tracy, James Skinner, Wilson King, John Galbraith, C. M. Tibbals, Wm. Kelley, Milton Courtright, John E. Nicholson, Robert Evans, John M. Reed, Wm. Graham, Wm. Dunn, John Brown, Stephen C. Lee, John L. Way, Martin Strong, Daniel Vincent, Wm. Judson, Samuel Hutchins, Simeon Hunt, Graham Benson, Samuel Stephenson, C. B. Vincent, and Andrew T. Oliver.—It is important that there be a general attendance.
Erie, Dec 20, 1849. 3w2

THE ERIE AND EDENBORO PLANK ROAD COMPANY, BOOKS for the subscription of the capital stock of "The Erie and Edenboro Plank Road Company" will be opened on Monday the 21st day of January, 1850, at the Reed House in Erie, at the Store of Lampson & Goff, at McKean Corners, and at the store of J. H. Campbell & co., in the Borough of Edenboro, and kept open for at least six hours for five consecutive days. At which time and places two or more of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions agreeably to law.

JOSEPH M. STERRETT, JOHN S. BROWN
S. W. KEEFER, MILES W. CAUGHEY,
ROBERT COCHRAN, WILLIAM TRUESDAIL,
MATHEW HAMILTON, SMITH JACKSON,
Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners is requested at the Reed House in the Borough of Erie, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners named in the act are: Joseph M. Sterrett, John S. Brown, S. W. Keefer, Miles W. Caughey, Thomas McCarter, Robert Cochran, William Beatty, William Truesdail, Mathew Hamilton, Smith Jackson, Thomas Miles, John M. Warren, Samuel M. Brown, Alexander Stewart, David Sterrett, Robert Dunn, Job Stafford, Russell Stanclift, William Campbell, J. H Campbell, H. R. Terry, Uriah Hawkins J. Burlingham, S. P. Hardy and Philip Kinter. It is important that there be a general attendance.
Erie, Dec. 22, 1849. 3w2

MULL.—Cambric and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S
Erie, Oct. 9. 21

LADIES and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves at. S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 9.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.
Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. Had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful.

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, which its ensalmable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, some of which are the very reverse in nature, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under the very eye of the *scientific medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*; and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body, and has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Flour Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other main dies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-ominently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system!—*What put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we *not all know that when food sours* in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and sinews here, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING ACID "COMPOUND"

and yet be would gain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant re-emblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*: and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dis-similar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But that no one should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Univers-l Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.
Erie, July 14, 1849. 9

GOLD and Silver leaf and Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

OLD DR THE TRACK
FOR THE
Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

130 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malega, Claret and French Wet Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholz's fine New York Smoking, sixteen box Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Macaubay Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849. n8

SILK, SILK,—A few patterns of very nice Cauchoon Satins and Black Gro de Rhine Silks, will be found at.
Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S.—State Street.

MERINOES.—French, English and German Mesinoes, all grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.
Erie, Oct. 6. 21

PLAID Long Shawls for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BONNET Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.

BROAD Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans a good assortment. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

LADIES and Children Shoes, a good assortment.
GEO. SELDON & SON,

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

REED & SANFORD, having by recent purchases, made such additional supplies as the market demands, now offer for sale a general and well selected stock of Heavy and shelf Hardware. Among their stock, are all kinds of.

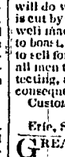
IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES,

Horse Shoes, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Mill, Mulley, and Cross Cut Saws, Sheet, Bar Lead and Pipe, Shovels, Grain Scoops, Spades' Iron Bars, Strap Hinges, Hay Knives. Malable Castings, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools, Butts, Screws, Locks,

Latches, bolts, Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Plains and Plane Irons, Chissels, Augure Bitts, Hand, Pannels, Compass, Belloe, Tenuon, Rib Drivers, Bevels, Try, Squares, etc. etc.
Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

TAILORING WELL DONE AND CHEAP.



THE undersigned respectfully tenders his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform his friends that he still continues the Tailoring Business at his old Stand, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, and solicits a continuance of past favors. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the latest and most approved style. The subscriber having no work done except under his own eye, pledges himself to give complete satisfaction to his customers, and in all cases where he fails to do so, to pay for the goods.

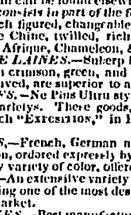
Ladies desirous of having either Riding or Traveling Habits made to order, and the latest in and neatest style, will do well to give him a call.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING made to order.
N. B. CUTTING on the shortest notice and at the usual price.
JOHN GOALDING.
Erie, sept. 22, 1849. 10.

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he commenced the business of PLAIN AND FANCY DYEING, at his place, corner of State street and the Buffalo Road, a few roods south of the Woolen Factory, where the Dyeing and Finishing of Garments, the coloring of woollen and cotton carpet yarn, with every other description of Job Dyeing will be carefully attended to. After a practice of thirty years in Europe and America, in all the colors given to silk, woollen, linen and cotton, he hopes to be able to satisfy all who may patronise him.
RICHARD GAGGIN.
Erie, August 23. 15

OUR FLAG IS THERE.



JUSTICE STILL IN
THE FIELD ON THE

CASH PRINCIPLE.

THE subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened for the fall, the largest and best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, that has ever been offered in this market and which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. Much has been said by some in the trade about stop-shop clothing, unprecedented success in cutting &c. Not wishing to be considered foolish, we cut short by saying to those who wish to have their clothing made to order, that they can have their measures taken, and Clothing made, and if not pleased with them when finished, they will not be asked to take them away. We dont wish our friends to think we are gasing, but would have them CALL AND EXAMINE goods and prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our goods and compare Prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We will have at all times, a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING Consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, Suspenders, Lamb's Wool Under Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c., Which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH will do well to call and examine Goods and Prices. My clothing is cut by myself and all made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any shop in the place can make. We do not wish to boast, but invite comparrison. The subscriber is determined to sell for CASH, and CASH ONLY. Which must be obvious to all men to be the only true method of doing a Retail business, protecting, as it does, both the buyer and the seller against losses, consequent upon the credit system.

Custom work and cutting done to order on reasonable terms.
JOHN M. JUSTICE.
Erie, Sept. 20, 1849. n20.

GREAT FIRES might be prevented by a free application of the *Ohio Fire, and Weather Proof Paint.*

22,000 lbs. of this celebrated and truly valuable articles, (slate drab and chocolat colors,) just received and for sale by
CARTER & BROTHER
Oct. 10.

BRING OUT THE ENGINE

AND PUT OUT THE FIRE. DRY GOODS AND CLOATHING ARE SO CHEAP AT THE NEW JEW STORE THAT FIRES ARE QUITE UNNECESSARY in COLD WEATHER TO KEEP

PEOPLE WARM!

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., which they are enabled to offer to their numerous customers and the public generally, at prices far below those of any former season. These goods have all been selected with the greatest care, and will be found to be one of the largest and most splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in this city. As many of these Goods have been purchased of the importers per the latest arrivals from Europe, the subscribers are confident that they can offer to their customers the very newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, comprising English, French, Swiss, Irish and Scotch Goods, together with a full assortment of American manufacture, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Their Stock consists in part of the following:—

SILKS.—Rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaids and stripe, satin de Chine, twilled, rich Floured, Italian, Gross de Rhine, Pros de Afrique, Chameleon, &c.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—Superb Prris designs, very rich and high colored, on crimson, green, and blue grounds, the styles of which, it is belived, are superior to any heretofore offered.

CASHMERES.—Ne Plus Ultra styles, with the richest coloring and in great varieys. These goods, or the designs, are obtained from the French "EXPEDITION," in Paris, and from oriental designs.

MERINOES.—French, German and English manufacture—a large proportion, ordered expressly by us, for the best trade, consisting of every variety of color, offered in numerous styles.

RIBBONS.—An extensive variety of the newest and and richest styles, embracing one of the most desirable assortments ever offered in this market.

KID GLOVES.—Best manufacture, ordered expressly for us.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

A Large stock of Calico, from 6 cents to 10 cents per yard; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, from 6 cents upward; Red Tickings and Checks, a full supply of all qualities and prices; Irish Linens; Table Damask, Russia and Scotch Diapers; Napkins; Table Diapers; Crash and Dowlas; Scotch and Manchester Ginghams; Satinetts; Kentucky Jeans, and Blue Drills; all of which will be sold off at prices that cannot fail to please and without fear of competition.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION!

Under this head we have now on hand, ready for sale, the *largest, most fashionable and varied assortment of* READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Erie; all of which have been selected under our immediate inspection, PRICES THAT MUST OBTAIN A PREFERENCE—together with one of the choicest selections of Imported fine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Drab French, Belgian and English CLOTHS, that has ever been brought to this city.

Also, Black and Fancy French Cassimeres; New Style Fancy Vestings and Cravats; Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Linen Cambric and silk Handkerchiefs, and a fine assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

☞ Dont forget the place New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block State Street.
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. 22

Fresh Family Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.

A. KING respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cash customers for their liberal patronage, and to state that he has just received from New York and Pittsburgh a large quantity and variety of Fresh Groceries, selected with care, consisting of

Teas	Candies	Pitch	Forks
Coffee	Tobacco	Tar	Scythes
Fruits	Oils	Rosin	Snaths
Spices	Rice	Oakum	Nails
Nuts	Mackerel	Rakes	Rope
Molasses	Codfish	Spades	Bagging
Sugars	Mats	Shovels	Hoes, &c.,

And a large, full and complete assortment of every thing in the Grocery line, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as these Groceries were bought low and will be sold very low for Cash or ready pay, but positively no trust!—Remember King's, No. 2 Fleming Block.
Erie, June 2, 1849.

☞ Hats and Caps for the People. ☜
PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1,50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, HATTER, *No. 3, Cheapside*; would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n21.

Attractions and Arrivals of Goods
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C. BAVERSHIT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufacturers, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered in this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible,) that he has spared no time nor pains in the selection of his stock, which has been bought mostly for *cash*, and at such bargains as to defy competition, (bogus importers not excepted.) With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine style and prices.
Oct. 13. 22

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving every day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as my terms are Cash and no humbug, and my whole attention paid to Dry Goods exclusively, I feel and hold myself bound not to be undersold this side of the "Atlantic."
Erie, Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY.

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at
Erie Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,
No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement, and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

THE ERIE & WATTSBURGH PLANK ROAD COMPANY. BOOKS for the subscription of the capital stock of "The Erie and Wattsburgh Plank Road Company," will be opened on Monday the 21st day of January, 1850, at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, at the house of N. M. Manly, in the township of Greene, and in the house of Lyman Robinson, in the Borough of Wattsburgh, and kept open for at least six hours for 5 consecutive days. At which times and places two or more of the commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions agreeably to law.

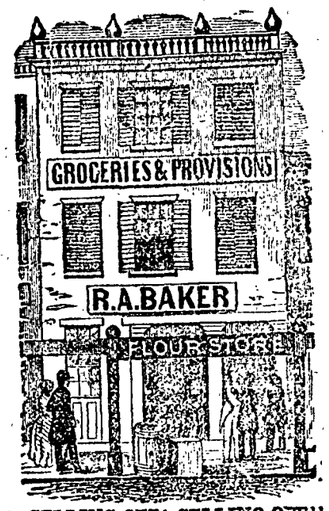
A. W. BREWSTER, JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. BEEBE, GILES SANFORD,
JAMES M. STERRETT, M. W. KEITH,
WALTER CHESTER, Commissioners.

A meeting of the Commissioners is requested at the Reed House in the borough of Erie, on Saturday the 19th day of January, 1850, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners named in the act are: A. W. Brewster, Joseph H. Williams, John C. Bebee, Giles Sanford, James M. Sterrett, M. W. Keith, Elihu Marvin, Walter Chester, N. W. Russell, N. M. Manly, H. L. Finney, W. B. Weed; Benjamin Gunnison, William Allison, Jason C. Hatch, Timothy Reed, Eli Duncombe, Lyman Robinson, Hiram Moore, B. Town, Joseph W. Haskins, Wareham Warner, Samuel Taylor, William Sanborn, William K. Black, C. Capron and Allen Ensworth. It is important that there be a general attendance.
Erie, Dec. 22, 1849. 3w2

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.
Oct. 27.

CHEWING Tobacco of the very best kind, for sale by
S. JACKSON.



SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

AS the Subscriber intends removing West in the Spring, he offers his stock of

Groceries Provisions, &c.

at great reduced prices, in order to be able to close up his business by the first of April, from which time he is desirous of renting the fine store Brick Store on the Public Square, now occupied by him, and where he will be happy to see all those who wish to save their dimes.
R. A. BAKER.
Erie, Nov. 16, 1849. Cheapside.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS would say to the Ladies that she has just opened her stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all of the latest styles, consisting of bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Tabs, &c., a great variety of French worked Collars, Cuffs, Capes &c., Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Zephyr Worsted, Zephyr Embroidery Patters, Purse Twist, Zephyr Scarfs, Kid Gloves, best quality, with many other articles; all of which have been selected with great care by herself, any will be sold at reduced prices.

☞ Millers furnished as usual. Straw bonnets cleaned to order.
Erie Oct. 20. 3m23.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., *half and quarter* Bbls., White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted.
Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 25
R. G. HULBERT.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a large and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattern. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at small advance from cost.—Call and get prices as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.
S. B. FOWERS, *State Street.*
Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

12 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woollen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Coats, Pants and Boys Clothes; also, a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31¼ cents per yard; cassimere of same colors, 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 28 cts. per yard. MEDAFFEY & BREWSTER.
Erie, June 9, 1849.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Just received and for sale cheap at the Hat Store of R. S. HUNTER.
Nov. 3 1849. Park Row

10 000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass! comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 41. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.
CARTER & BROTHER,
Erie, July 14, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

Live Geese Feathers Wanted.

THE highest market rate will